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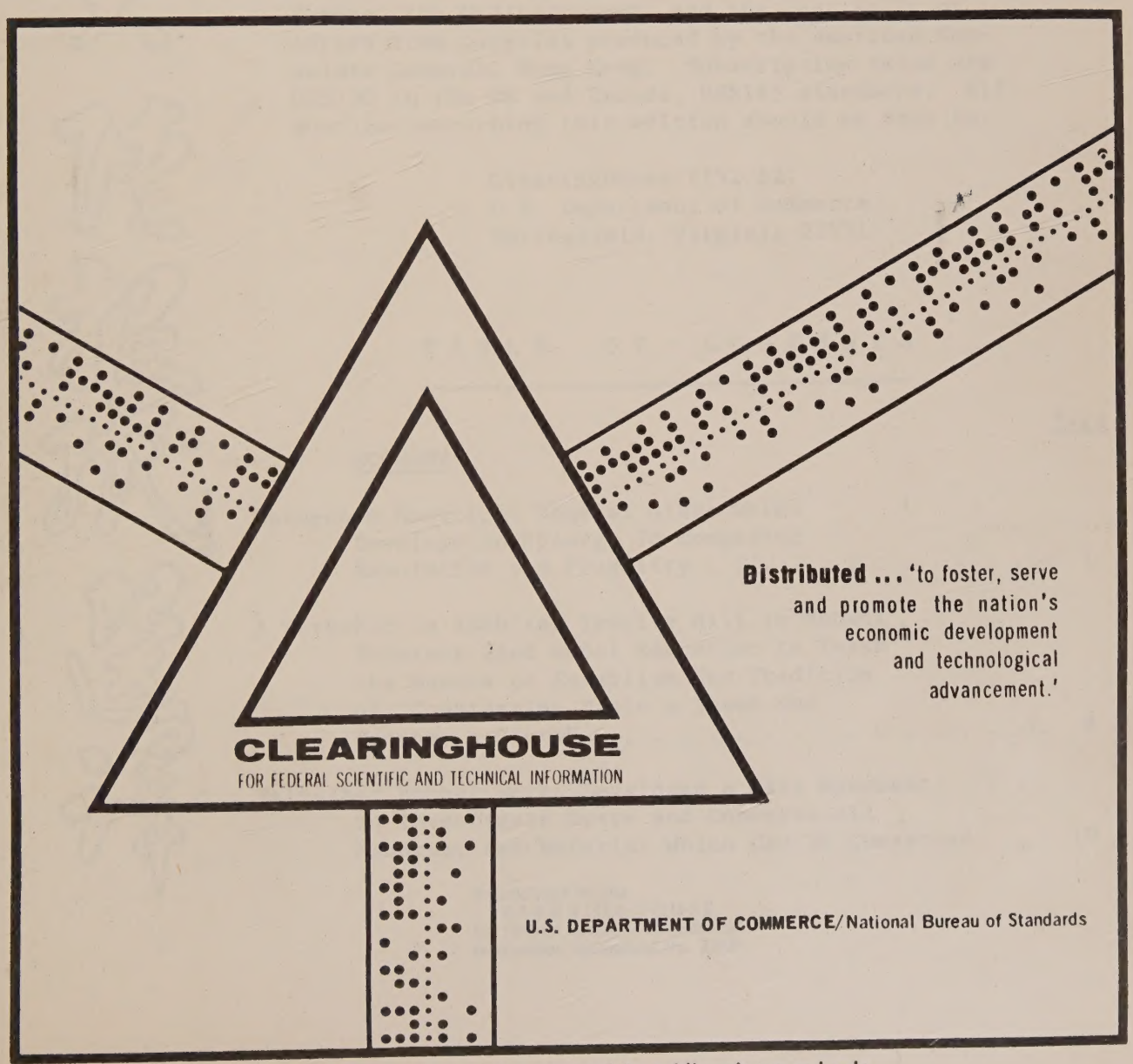
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January 19, 1970 No. 4579

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ECONOMY

Changchun Municipal General Glass Works Develops An Upsurge in Comparing Revolution and Frugality

by

Investigation Team of Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1970)

The following story tells how workers of a glass works in Changchun work hard and save money for the State in following Mao's directives of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disaster, and doing everything for the people," "Operate factories with diligence and frugality," etc.--SCMP Ed.

For the sake of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people" the revolutionary committee of Changchun Municipal General Glass Works, with the help of the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the factory, incessantly arm the heads of the broad masses with Mao Tse-tung's theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, establish the concept of paying attention to the overall situation and practice frugal factory operation. They have brought forth an upsurge in the revolutionary emulation of comparing revolution, comparing frugality and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Operating Economically for the Sake of Revolution

The "Sixteen Points" personally laid down by Chairman Mao points out: "The purpose of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to revolutionize man's thinking so as to enable various kinds of work to be done with greater, faster, better and more economical results." The revolutionary workers of Changchun General Glass Works follow this teaching of Chairman Mao, correctly handle the relation between politics and economy, and that between revolution and production, operate the factory frugally under the guidance of the concept of paying attention to the overall situation, and accomplish the state plans for production with greater, better and more economical results.

Before the cultural revolution this factory was a point used by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Kirin Province to push forward the revisionist line of enterprise operation. For long periods of time they opposed the giving of prominence to proletarian politics and used so-called "economic methods to manage enterprises" to practice in a big way "production first" and "profit in command" in an attempt to revive capitalism. They totally disregarded state production plans in their pursuit after profit. In 1961 they concentrated their efforts on the manufacture of ampoules because they were profitable. But they could not sell them away, thus resulting in a great loss to the state.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly repudiated the entire system of counter-revolutionary revisionist line of enterprise operation including "profit in command." They realized: In socialist enterprises prominence must be given to proletarian politics and man's ideology must be revolutionized. In this way revolution in the factory became very vigorous and production also underwent new changes. But a small handful of class enemies who were not resigned to their fate of defeat disguised themselves in the appearance of the extreme "Left" and under the camouflage of "repudiating profit in command" declared that "economic questions are small questions; we should not pay too much attention to them" in a deliberate attempt to bring about waste, undermine socialism, destroy socialist capital accumulations and shake the proletarian dictatorship. Some of the comrades in our rank and file were also affected by "self-interest" and evolved such confused and erroneously ways of thinking that a little waste was a small question and dared not reckon the economic account.

But the revolutionary workers, who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, saw through the vicious intention of the class enemy immediately. They used the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to shatter the vicious plots of the class enemy and pointed out incisively that this was a new trend in the class struggle in the realm of economy.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Economy is the foundation but politics is a concentrated manifestation of economy."

The workers fully understood: Socialist economy is the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The aim of using revolution to command production, promote production and accelerate production is to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The more developed and the richer socialist economy is the firmer the dictatorship of the proletariat will become. Consequently waste is by no means only an economic question, it is also an important political question.

They correctly handled the relation between "political accounting" and "economic accounting"; differentiated between the practice of doing a good job in economic accounting for the sake of revolution under the guidance of the concept of paying attention to the overall situation and the practice of viewing the question purely from the standpoint of production; and also differentiated between the practice of doing economic accounting for the sake of revolution and the practice of "profit in command." Under the guidance of standing in the factory but looking at the overall situation and the great guideline of "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people," they persevered in the revolutionary principle of frugality, "save every penny for the sake of war and the cause of revolution" and did many moving deeds.

At the beginning of 1969 this factory received a new mission: To conduct research on and trial-manufacture an important component part for a precision instrument. Technical requirements for this mission were high: The contents of the product must not freeze at 60 degrees below zero and must not break at 50 degrees above zero because of expansion. To conduct research and trial-manufacture of such a product under foreign concepts the following conditions must be fulfilled: Constant temperature, cleanliness, and absence of even the slightest vibration. But the Glass Works could not fulfill these conditions.

So could they produce this product after all? And how? Some comrades thought: "To put in some investments for the sake of the overall situation cannot be considered a waste and this is political accounting." But most of the comrades insisted: "We must use existing home-made equipment to make the new product; in this manner we do political accounting as well as economic accounting and 'get a golden phoenix out of a chicken's nest.'"

The revolutionary committee of the factory actively supported the view of the broad masses of revolutionary workers, fully developed the resources and wisdom of the broad masses of revolutionary workers and overcame many difficulties. After more than two months of arduous struggle they finally succeeded in trial-manufacturing the new product without asking for a penny from the state.

This incident produced a great repercussion throughout the factory. The revolutionary committee promptly popularized this advanced model which served to push forward the socialist revolutionary emulation of diligence and frugality.

Conducting Mass Movements in a Big Way and Persevering in the Principle of Diligence and Frugality

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "For whatever work we may be doing we must conduct mass movements. It would not do without mass movements." In the course of persevering in diligence and frugality the Changchun General Glass Works trusted the masses, relied on the masses and fully developed the revolutionary activeness of the masses. They held that mobilization of the masses to practice diligence and frugality was not only for the sake of economizing on some materials and resources, more significantly it was for the sake of establishing the thinking of operating the factory diligently and frugally in everybody's head, retaining and developing the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle, and enabling socialist enterprises to advance forever along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

In mobilizing the masses and persevering in "operating the factory diligently and frugally" we must do a good job in grasping good models; we should do a good job in grasping one-third of the masses first and then take care of the rest. This is the only way to make the mass movement vigorous and realistic. As the process of melting raw materials in the glass industry required a great amount of coal, the broad masses of workers in the factory chose it as their target. So workers of two of the raw material melting furnaces began to emulate each other. By devising new methods, utilizing latent potentials, mutual studies, and overcoming shortcomings, the revolutionary workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought created advanced experience in coal conservation. Both furnaces managed to reduce the rate of coal consumption from the original 2.8 tons to 1.8 tons per day. But the revolutionary workers did not stop at such results, instead they continued to develop fully man's subjective initiative. After repeated trials and creating various advanced skills for coal conservation workers of one of the furnaces further reduced the rate of coal consumption from 1.8 tons to 1.63 tons. The revolutionary committee of the factory seized upon this opportunity to grasp the models created by these two furnaces in developing the revolutionary emulation and publicly commended them. Then the revolutionary committee concentrated its efforts on grasping the one-third first and modified the "coal eating tigers" in the factory, which effectively pushed forward the mass movement of production increase and conservation.

After the consumption of coal was reduced in all eight melting furnaces in the factory the idea of "all latent potentials have been utilized and economization has gone as far as it could" began to creep into the heads of some people. The revolutionary committee of the factory held that this idea was a reflection of the situation of self-content and stagnation of some of the comrades and must be rectified. Thus the revolutionary committee promptly organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Mankind must incessantly sum up experiences and make discoveries, inventions, creations and progress." This made them realize that the idea of "economization has gone as far as it could" was a viewpoint of stagnation,

from which we could see only matter but not man. This viewpoint was inconsistent with objective reality.

They said: Ideological revolutionization has no end and the latent potential for economization can never be fully utilized." Using results already achieved as a new starting point for the continuation of revolution the broad masses of revolutionary workers made revolution and advanced incessantly. They spared no efforts in modifying old boilers, conducted economization and utilization of waste materials in a big way, and successfully designed and manufactured boilers themselves which made use of remnant heat. During the past year the factory conserved more than 1,900 tons of industrial coal for the state.

To mobilize the masses and persevere in "diligent and frugal operation of factories" we must also conduct mass movements in technological renovations and technological revolution in a big way. They proposed to get manpower and raw materials out of the movement of technological renovation and technological revolution. In the past vacuum bottles were made by blowing with the mouth, which was both strenuous and wasted a great deal of materials. Later all members of the broad masses of workers contributed their ingenuity and created an automatic bottle blowing machine with the spirit of "ants swallowing bones." This made the workers' long cherished dream of "blowing bottles without the mouth and moving bottles without legs" come true. In the past a shift of 12 workers could manage to blow only 1,800 bottles but now with this machine a shift of five workers can blow 4,000 bottles, increasing the efficiency by more than four times. During the past year or so 63 items of technological renovation were achieved which greatly helped to conserve manpower and material.

At present the work style of "doing a good job in economic accounting for the sake of revolution," diligence and frugality is gradually being formed. The broad masses constantly think about and practice diligence and frugality. Everyone contribute his ingenuity to lower the cost of production, incessantly raise the quality, and increase socialist capital accumulation little by little.

Correct Handling of Several Relations

The revolutionary committee of Changchun Municipal General Glass Works realized from practice that the following relations must be handled correctly in the course of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline of "diligent and frugal operation of factories":

First, the relation between diligence, frugality and development of production. The revolutionary committee of the General Glass Works led the broad masses of workers to repudiate the erroneous thinking of "development of production is an important matter but diligence and frugality is a trivial one." They held that we must be diligent and frugal in order to develop production and diligence and frugality was for the sake of developing production. Diligence and frugality was one of the fundamental principles for the development of socialist economy and we must remain

firm in this thinking. All workers contributed their ingenuity to the development of production in a big way and suggested the re-use of glass waste in place of raw materials.

In this way the 300 tons of waste glass sentenced by reactionary technological "authorities" of the past as "useless" were utilized to serve socialism again and the "glass mountain" which lay in the yard for more than ten years became a "warehouse of raw materials," providing favorable conditions for the new upsurge of production in 1970.

Second, the relation between diligence, frugality and quality. The revolutionary committee of the General Glass Works held that to operate the factory diligently and frugally attention must be paid to the quality of products. "Quantity must be great and at the same time quality must also be good." Otherwise, when quality is poor, the more we produce the more waste we shall create for the state. Consequently they suggested that the spirit of producing greater, faster, better and more economical results of the general line must be thoroughly implemented when carrying out Chairman Mao's guideline of "operating factories diligently and frugally."

There was a furnace in this factory that had a high rate of coal consumption and low rate of production with poor quality. The workers said: "It cannot use second rate coal, but when good coal is used it simply wastes it. It fails to melt raw materials well, resulting in stockpiles of rejects." They proposed to modify this furnace long time ago but every time the proposal was rejected by the technological "authorities."

Under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the factory the workers, technicians and leading cadres organized a three-in-one leadership group for the renovation of furnace equipment which penetrated into the facts, conducted investigations and studies, modified unreasonable components and retained reasonable components. After two months of bitter struggle a totally new furnace was completed. After this furnace began operation it was proved that the quality of the product turned out was much better than those turned out before: The rate of up-to-standard products was increased from the former 50 percent to over 90 percent and output was increased from 1.5 tons to over 3 tons per day.

Recently this factory also established and perfected a products quality inspection system which helped to raise the quality of the several dozen types of products of the factory markedly and conserved large quantity of raw materials and capital for the state.

Third, the relation between diligence, frugality and the overall situation. The General Glass Works encountered a problem in the course of implementation of Chairman Mao's "operating factories diligently and frugally": The factory must manufacture special types of products in accordance with requests made by fraternal units in addition to producing regular products. Such special types of products were urgently needed when viewed

from the overall situation of "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people" but they were difficult to process and the quantity ordered was small--sometimes only a dozen or so were ordered--therefore from the viewpoint of the factory the cost was high and the profit low for this kind of product; sometimes the factory even had to lose money on them. They thought the question of being waste or not also depended on the overall situation. As long as the overall situation required a product they had to do it even when they had to suffer a little waste.

Once a scientific research unit urgently needed a special glass container and requested them to make ten of them. Although the factory was busy with its own production and without proper equipment and many difficulties must be overcome, the workers had the overall situation in mind, developed their high degree of communist spirit and produced the special glass container urgently needed by that scientific research unit without asking for an extra penny or one single piece of new equipment from the state.

The broad masses of workers of the General Glass Works not only persevered in the principle of operating the factory diligently and frugally but also subjectively created conditions to help fraternal units to do more work while spending less. As glass containers are easily damaged or broken they broke the rule of the state-operated factories not performing repair work, and established a department for the repair of glass equipment.

Once a comrade from a factory in another locality brought a piece of glass equipment for testing paper pulp to the General Glass Works and requested the workers to help repair it. The workers repaired it in a few minutes. That comrade was deeply moved and said: "You not only saved money for our factory but also saved time for us in our struggle for the great development in production." The workers said: "Your saving is also our saving, we are all for socialist construction, preparation for war, preparation for natural disasters and doing everything for the people."

* * *

A Workshop in Anch'ing Textile Mill in Anhwei Province Used Model Education To Teach the Masses To Establish New Tradition of "Considering Waste a Shame and Economy a Glory"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1970)

In the vigorously developing movement of revolutionary emulation a workshop in Anch'ing Textile Mill in Anhwei Province follows Chairman Mao's teaching "practice economy and oppose waste" and greatly promotes the tradition of increasing production and practicing economy. It held an "anti-waste exhibition" which was greatly welcomed by the workers who said: It is good because the work they did is meticulous. They use living models and grasp living ideas to conduct living education. It is good because they have fully mobilized the masses and enabled them to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate themselves and establish the new tradition of "considering waste a shame and economy a glory" in the course of the struggle for production increase and economy. It is good because they have pushed the revolutionary emulation into greater depth, overcome waste, lowered the cost of production and increased production.

At one time during the revolutionary emulation this workshop only grasped production increase but neglected to practice economy, thus bringing about a comparatively grave situation of waste. Raw cotton and machine parts were thrown all over the place, expensive equipment costing as much as a thousand yuan was used as benches to sit on, tubes costing one yuan each could be found all over the floor, and wasting of oil and electricity was also shocking. As a result of the influence of anarchism over 200 chin of cotton was soiled by grease everyday and reported as unusable. Some of the people were too lazy to switch off the electricity when they stop the machines for lunch; thus the motors were kept running all the time, wasting over 10,000 kws of electricity a year.

Such happenings hurt some old workers very much when they saw them. They volunteered to pick up over 20 kinds of raw materials and put them together, proposing to hold an "anti-waste exhibition" as a living education for the workers. The CCP branch at the workshop and the workshop revolutionary leadership group adopted this proposal and led the workers in a repeated study of Chairman Mao's great teaching "To make our country strong and rich we must struggle arduously for several decades during which we must implement the guideline of building the country diligently and frugally by practicing economy and opposing waste." They unified understanding, held the exhibition, and let the workers do the talking from their own experience. After visiting the exhibition the workers said: "Diligence and frugality is not only a question of saving a few pennies but also an acute struggle and an important question of what banner to raise aloft, what road to follow and whether to build socialism or not." They also said: "We thought it was nothing to waste a little cotton or a few drops of oil; but after visiting the exhibition and doing some calculation our minds were cleared and we were shocked!"

A tradition of diligence and frugality was formed after the anti-waste education was developed in the workshop. Now they would retrieve a small bit of cotton or a drop of oil from the floor to be re-used as soon as they discover them. Cotton combing workers also corrected their habit of letting the motors run during lunch hours and adopted the method of taking lunch by shifts so as to keep production going. This helps to conserve electricity and increase production. At present output in this workshop continues to increase incessantly and the quality of products has also been elevated greatly. It also saves raw materials valued at 10,000 yuan for the state.

* * *

Tsitsihar Rubber Works Developed a Mass Movement To Investigate Waste and Conserve All Manpower and Material Which Can Be Conserved

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1970)

(Our own dispatch) The broad masses of revolutionary workers of the Tsitsihar Rubber Works have further implemented Chairman Mao's great guideline of "operating factories diligently and frugally" and "we must practice economy and make revolution," overfulfilled production targets for last year ahead of schedule, and saved a large amount of capital, more than 40,000 square meters of high quality cotton cloth, and more than 2,000 tons of fuel oil for the state.

During the first half of last year the situation for revolution and production in Tsicsihar Rubber Works became more and more favorable; but some of the cadres and masses neglected economy and erroneously thought: "To fulfill production targets is an important matter while to have a little waste or loss is of no significance." So the revolutionary committee of the factory promptly organized the cadres and masses in the factory to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching "All of our 600 million people must practice economy and increase production and oppose extravagance and waste. This is not only significant economically but also very significant politically," associated the ways of thinking, and energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of enterprise operation. They realized that to practice economy and oppose waste was one of the fundamental principles for doing a good job in operating socialist enterprises and also an important question in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After understanding was elevated the factory developed a movement to investigate waste, dig for the causes, speak about the perils, and formulate measures to plug up some of the holes of waste which were not plugged in the past.

In No. 3 workshop, which was responsible for the inspection and repair of equipment, electric supply, water supply and steam supply for the factory, fuel oil was always missing but the cause was unknown. After the masses were mobilized it was found that some 15 tons of fuel oil had leaked into the sewer as a result of poor management. So the leadership of this workshop led the masses to salvage the oil and immediately held a repudiation meeting to repudiate the revisionist line of enterprise operation and the erroneous idea of neglecting economy. Workers in the factory also began to think big and begin from small matters. They used bits of rubber tubes, cotton cloth rags, etc., which they had saved to make rubber cushions, gloves and other industrial and items of everyday use, creating a value of 13,500-odd yuan for the state.

The revolutionary committee of Tsitsihar Rubber Works realized through practice: We must make technological innovation and technological revolution and utilize all latent potentials for economy and production increase if we want to practice economy.

The No. 2 workshop of this factory used old techniques to produce rubber tubes of under 2 ts'un in diameter in the past. Efficiency was low, quality was poor and nearly 50,000 square meters of high quality cotton cloth were wasted every year. Workers proposed several times to renovate the equipment, but every time they were turned down because of the revisionist line of enterprise operation. At the beginning of last year the workers again brought up this proposal and it was immediately supported by the revolutionary committee of the factory. The revolutionary committee of the workshop held an on-the-spot Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching "In all socialist economic enterprises attention should be paid to make full use of the manpower and equipment, improve organization of labor and methods of management, elevate labor productivity, and conserve all manpower and material which can be conserved," and "The Chinese people have the will power and capability to overtake and surpass advanced world standards in the near future." They energetically repudiated renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of enterprise operation such as the "philosophy of subservience to things foreign," "principle of crawling at snail's pace" and "experts to rule factories." Old workers used many facts to point out that this revisionist line brought about great losses to the state, which further heightened everybody's consciousness in the struggle between the lines.

Leading members of the revolutionary committees of the factory and workshops struggled day and night together with the broad masses of revolutionaries. After more than 20 times' repeated experiments in more than a month's time they finally renovated the equipment thoroughly and accomplished an important technological innovation in the method of rubber tube production. This doubled the efficiency, insured the quality of products, reduced the intensity of labor and saved 48,000 square meters of high quality cotton cloth for the state annually which came to the value of 96,000 yuan. In the meantime three of the old workers in the No. 3 workshop of this factory used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation as the motive force and relied upon invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to modify boiler equipment, which could save 2,882 tons of fuel, valued at 196,400 yuan, for the state annually.

* * *

WATER CONSERVATION

We Must Take Care To Conserve Water

by

A commune member of Huangshuo commune, Lünan hsien, Shantung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1970)

We have had little rain or snow here since winter set in and water storage in the reservoirs is getting low. But some production brigades care only for profits at the moment without thinking in terms of long-term planning. They have drained all the water from the reservoirs under the excuse of catching fish. Some of the reservoirs have faulty sluice gates which let a great deal of water leak away. When people pointed out such happenings they even said: "It is still early for spring farming and it is bound to rain later. As soon as it rains we shall have enough water."

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Water conservation is the life line of agriculture, we should also pay great attention to it." I suggest that revolutionary committees and leading departments at all levels adopt necessary measures, step up political and ideological education, strengthen the control over water conservation, and stop all acts which are detrimental to water storage to strive for a still greater bumper harvest in agricultural production.

* * *

North China Hsien Launches Mass Campaign to Build Water Conservancy Projects

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 12, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people of hsiyang county, shansi province, north china, are building water conservancy projects this winter to secure a bigger harvest for 1970 and make greater contributions to the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. this mass campaign is part of their efforts to carry out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, and his great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war".

hsiyang county, in which is located the tachai production brigade, a model in china's agriculture, has resolutely acted on chairman mao's great instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai" during the great proletarian cultural revolution. by developing a mass campaign to learn from tachai, it has achieved good harvests every year. total grain output in 1969 was more than ten per cent above the bumper year of 1968 and more than double that of 1966.

in late october last year, before the autumn harvest was completed, the county revolutionary committee encouraged the revolutionary masses to continue taking tachai as their example and bringing the spirit of hard work and self-reliance into fuller play. more than 50,000 people took part in building water control projects to transform nature. the poor and lower-middle peasants said with pride: "we've made up our minds to remake nature in hsiyang and end its backwardness. we want to win honour for our great leader chairman mao, for our great socialist motherland."

these projects are more diverse, bigger and harder to build than any the county formerly undertook. there are over 1,100 in all. when the major projects are completed, five unruly rivers will be harnessed, the uncultivated river banks will be transformed into fertile farmland, large tracts of farmland will be created in this hilly county which has only small plots of terraced land, and there will be paddy fields. the cultivated acreage is to be enlarged by some 2,000 hectares.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people at the construction sites studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. they took the construction sites as the battle-ground to criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they looked on every basket of earth they carried and every tract of land they reclaimed as a contribution to the socialist construction and as a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. at the work-site in the tungyentou people's commune, the commune members conducted a stubborn struggle against subterranean water. they had been building stone dams in icy water. working with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they defied hardship and fatigue. they said militantly: "only when we defy hardship and fatigue in labour during ordinary time can we fear neither hardship nor death in the fight against enemy intruders."

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour", members of revolutionary committees at all levels in the county took the lead in helping build the water-control works. at the work-sites they were fighters as well as commanders. this helped stimulate greater enthusiasm among the revolutionary masses for harnessing the mountains and rivers.

PLA HEROES

Heroic PLA Men Save People's Lives and Property

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great teaching of "supporting the government and cherishing the people", commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army have shown the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and risked their lives in saving lives and property of the people. they have composed one cherish-the-people song after another.

rescue commune member in deep cellar

on a bitter winter's day, commune members wang shou-wen and wang kuo of the hsiatung production brigade in jushan county, shantung province, went to check the sweet potato stored in a cellar in the eastern part of the village. they were afraid the sweet potatoes would freeze. the opening to the three-metre-deep cellar, with about five tons of stored sweet potato in it, was as small as a basket. inside, there was a serious shortage of oxygen. wang kuo passed out when he took only a few steps after sliding down to the bottom of the cellar on a rope. his fellow commune member above, wang shou-wen, shouted for help.

hearing this, fighters in the transport corps of a p.l.a. unit stationed nearby, led by squad leader li chuan-hsing, raced to the cellar. many peasants had already gathered around to rescue the victim. making his way through the throng, li chuan-hsing yelled at the top of his voice: "this is dangerous, let me do it exclamation" he grabbed the rope, tied it around his waist and slid down to the bottom of the cellar. just as he was propping wang kuo up, the squad leader felt dizzy. ignoring his own danger, he determinedly undid the rope and tied it around wang kuo's waist. then, he tried his best to lift him up.

people around the opening to the cellar quickly pulled the rope up. near the opening, however, the knot slipped and wang kuo dropped down again. by now li chuan-hsing was already half unconscious even as people around the cellar shouted down: "comrade liberation armyman, tie the rope round your waist exclamation hurry exclamation hurry exclamation" li chuan-hsing caught the rope, but, instead of tying it round himself, he struggled forward and tied it round wang kuo's waist. as he did this, li chuan-hsing's hands loosened and he fell to the ground motionless.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

while all that was happening, other p.l.a. fighters and commune members had been using picks and shovels to open a hole at one side of the cellar which had an abrupt slope. the hole was soon opened and li chuan-hsing was brought up safely. as soon as he came to he shouted with difficulty: "forget about me, save ... save the class brother." he did not know that wang kuo had already been rescued by another liberation army fighter.

wiping the dirt from li chuan-hsing's face, wang kuo's mother said in an emotional voice: "liberation armymen really are our dear kinsmen. i will learn from them and always follow chairman mao to make revolution exclamation"

little red soldier saved from drowning

on leave to visit his family last july, li chia-hao, political instructor in one of the wuhan units of the p.l.a. who had been awarded the order of merit, first class, was returning to his home county of yuhsien in shansi province. hearing cries for help coming from oneside when he reached the bank of the lunghua river on his way home, he sped to the scene.

the waters of the river were swollen by mountain torrents resulting from several heavy downpours. little red soldier (a member of a pioneering children's organization) han jun-tsai, the son of a poor peasant, who had gone to collect firewood on a piece of protruding land in the middle of the river, was stranded by the sudden onrush of turbulent water which already was beginning to rush down on him. li chia-hao saw that the flood peak, which was roaring downstream, was about to reach han jun-tsai and sweep him away. without hesitating, he plunged into the onrushing water and struck out toward the child.

approaching the land in mid-river, li chia-hao was hit by a huge wave which sent him dozens of metres away. having already walked a long distance and then struggling against the swift currents, he was exhausted. nevertheless, seeing that the little red soldier was losing his foothold and was unsteady, he vowed: "even if i have to die, i'll save him exclamation" summoning all his strength, he swam against the current toward han jun-tsai. displaying amazing tenacity, he battled the treacherous waters for more than an hour and finally reached his destination. seeing the p.l.a. man, his kinsman, coming to his rescue, han jun-tsai flung himself into his arms. by this time, the leader of the local militia company and a militiaman had arrived at the spot.

the mountain torrents swept down with growing momentum, and it became more and more difficult to set out for the river bank. bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching "cherishing the people", li chia-hao again volunteered to lead the way in the face of danger. carrying the little red soldier, the two militiamen followed behind. suddenly, a wave, sweeping rocks with it, came down on them. waving his right hand, li chia-hao shouted: "get back exclamation" the militiamen stepped back and were safe, but he was knocked into the river and carried off by the swift sand and stone laden current.

when he was saved from the fast current one and a half kilometres downstream by some revolutionary people, his ears and mouth were full of mud and sand. he had injuries in more than 30 places and was unconscious.

when the news spread to the surrounding production teams, the revolutionary masses, with profound proletarian feelings and bringing chairman mao's works with them, went to the hospital to see li chia-hao and present him with apples and eggs.

courageous fire-fighters

stacks of rice stalks beside a production team's granary caught fire while chao tung-ming, a fighter of a guards platoon of the p.l.a. kunming units, was buying vegetable shoots at the production team. this event took place not long ago, and hundreds of tons of grain and the homes of the commune members were threatened.

chairman mao's teaching "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests" rang in the p.l.a. man's ears. shouting "put out the fire exclamation", he picked up a stave and was the first to rush to the fire.

when the neighbourhood people joined him, chao tung-ming's stave had been burnt to a stub. taking a washbasin from an old woman, he went back and continued the fight. choked by smoke, his coughing brought tears coursing down his cheeks, but he silently recited: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." when, he turned to that side of the stacks toward which the wind was blowing, people around shouted: "comrade, the flames are too big on that side exclamation it's dangerous exclamation" from amid the smoke came chao tung-ming's voice: "fighting the fire is what matters most exclamtion" in the teeth of the smoke and flames, he fought with ever mounting courage, in utter disregard of his safety.

with chao tung-ming bravely taking the lead, poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team, after a tense two-hour battle, conquered all kinds of difficulties and succeeded in putting out the fire. the grain and the houses were out of danger.

when poor and lower-middle peasants asked chao tung-ming his name, he replied: "i'm a soldier of the people's own army." he picked up his vegetable shoots and went back to his unit.

HEROIC INDIVIDUALS

Heroic Northeast China Mongolian Herd-Tender

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 12, 1970)

a 26-year-old mongolian herd-tender named chi kuo-tung laid down his life last year in saving sheep and cattle of the collective from a blizzard. the firmness shown fulfilled the vow he once made: "i will give everything for the revolution."

chi kuo-tung worked on a livestock farm attached to the foodstuffs corporation of the khorcin right wing front banner in kirin province. full of revolutionary enthusiasm, he and two other herdsmen named liushihsan and tekuszu went to the pastoral area last august to buy sheep and cattle for the state. on their way back, there was a sudden blizzard, accompanied by strong winds and the temperature dropped sharply; the over 1,000 animals were threatened with death.

chi kuo-tung and the others immediately decided to drive the herd quickly to the chienchin number one production team five kilometres to the northwest. the blizzard blinded them and made every step forward very difficult. when they eventually crossed a hillock that evening, the herd was driven off course by the snowstorm into a swamp 500 metres long and more than 100 metres wide. many of the sheep and cattle were bogged down. the herdsmen recited chairman mao's teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield", and continued to struggle against the blizzard. they succeeded in driving the herd across the swamp.

the wind howled and the snow piled up.. as they neared a hilltop, the fierce wind sweeping the hill pass forced the herd into a bigger swamp.

"what shall we do?" chi kuo-tung firmly replied: "so long as we are here, the state herd will be safe." reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he jumped into the swamp, followed by 17-year-old liushihsan and 19-year-old tekuszu.

the swamp was filled with snow, ice, water and mud. at the deepest point, the snow was waist-high. the sheep and cattle were stuck and unable to get out. chi kuo-tung and the two others dragged the animals out one by one, in the teeth of snow and wind. after a whole night's effort, they succeeded and drove the herd to shelter.

chi kuo-tung, who had fought hard against the heavy snowstorm for more than 30 hours, was utterly exhausted and fainted on the snow-covered ground. liushihsan and tekuszu took efforts to revive him. one went in front to clear a path with his hands and the other, carrying chi kuo-tung, pressed forward step by step. exerting all their energy, they carried chi kuo-tung some one and a half kilometres and came to a millet field. they dug some millet stalks out of the ground about three feet deep in snow and put some of these under his body as pallet and covered him with other stalks. they struggled to reach the chienchin number one production team for help. but they too became exhausted before reaching their destination.

at dawn the wind quieted down and the snow stopped. poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team discovered liushihsan and tekuszu in the snow. hearing that chi kuo-tung still lay in the millet field, they rushed to save him, some going by horse and others in a cart.

when people found chi kuo-tung they were stunned. he had fallen with one arm stretched out towards the cattle and sheep. the millet stalks that had covered his body were thrown off and it was apparent that he had tried to protect the animals.

this good fighter boundlessly loyal to chairman mao laid down his young life on the grassland, amid wind and snow.

the party organization at a higher level posthumously admitted him as a member of the glorious chinese communist party.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND MALI

Anecdotes About Sino-Malian Friendship

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jan. 12, 1970)

following are two anecdotes about sino-malian friendship:

a "sino-malian friendship well"

all the people of dougabougou village fondly praise a well which provides them with drinking water as the "sino-malian friendship well". the well has been sunk for the villagers by the chinese sugar refining technical personnel in their spare time.

dougabougou village has a population of about 1,000 and had no well in the past. the villagers had to fetch water from a nearby small canal.

after arriving at the village, the chinese personnel, following the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "to serve the people whole-heartedly", were resolved to sink a well for the villagers in their spare time. they worked vigorously for over ten nights and, overcoming the difficulties arisen from their lack of knowledge in well-sinking, finally finished the job.

while they were working on the well, many villagers gathered around them to watch and shouted loudly: "people's china, fine; mao tsetung, good exclamation" and "thank you, chinese brothers from afar exclamation" an old peasant tightly grasped the hand of a chinese technician and said emotionally: "you are indeed fine experts taught by chairman mao. it is arduous enough for you in helping us build the sugar refinery, and yet you are so concerned about our living. we have never seen any other foreigners like you who are so sincere and friendly towards us malian people."

when the well was completed, the villagers named it the "sino-malian friendship well" to express their gratitude to the chinese people.

"you are really our bosom friends exclamation"

working and living together, the chinese engineering and technical personnel have forged a profound friendship with the malian people.

one morning, when the chinese personnel and malian workers had just started a new day's work, suddenly a malian youth came to the construction site hurriedly with the news that an old malian worker lassina fell ill seriously the previous night. the chinese personnel at once sent several representatives to lassina's home. but lassina was already taken to the hospital for treatment. the chinese personnel then hurried to the hospital to see him. upon seeing the chinese personnel and learning of the regards sent

him by all the workers on the construction site, the old worker was moved to tears. he was very grateful to the chinese personnel for their cordial and comforting words and the cakes they brought him. with deep feeling he shook their hands and said: "i have experienced two eras. in the past, when i toiled for the french colonialists, i was once down with high fever for three days without anything to eat. the french boss not only gave no heed to my sickness but forced me to work and even accused me of being lazy. now, you chinese experts have come to help us in our construction and are so sincerely concerned for an ordinary worker like me. you are really the bosom friends of us labouring people, you are dearer than our own kinsfolk exclamation"

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Embassy Gives Reception to Mark Anniversary of Tanganyika Independence and Zanzibar Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1970)

r.s. salim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy in china of the united republic of tanzania, gave a reception here today to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika and the 6th anniversary of the revolution day of zanzibar.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the reception. r.s. salim and chi peng-fei, chinese vice-foreign minister, spoke.

r.s. salim said in his speech that the friendship between tanzania and china had grown and was being consolidated with each passing day. the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway had provided ample evidence of the genuine friendship of the chinese people for the african people, he added. tanzania, he said, would always feel thankful to the people's republic of china for the assistance it had offered to help tanzania achieve self-reliance.

r.s. salim warmly praised the tremendous victories won in china's great proletarian cultural revolution led by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

r.s. salim said that the tanzanian people would unswervingly support the african people in the struggle for liberation and continue to support the just struggle of the arab people.

in his speech, chi peng-fei, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressed warm congratulations to the tanzanian government and people. he paid tribute to the tanzanian people who, under the leadership of president nyerere, had achieved marked successes in further consolidating national independence and building their country and in other fields. "the victories won by the tanzanian people on their road of advance are a great encouragement to the afro-asian people's struggle against imperialism," chi peng-fei pointed out.

"in the past year," he stated, "new fruits have been achieved in the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields." chi peng-fei said: "in the new year the tanzanian people and other african people will certainly win new victories in their struggle against imperialism and new progress will surely be made in the fraternal friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples."

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned including li chiang, hsieh huai-teh, kuo lu, chou jung-kuo, chu kai-yin and ting hsi-lin.

diplomatic envoys of asian and african countries to china were present.

THAILAND

Armed Struggle Is the Only Road to Liberation, Says "Voice of the People of Thailand"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1970)

the people in northeast thailand have come to see clearly after more than four years of armed struggle that the road of armed struggle under the leadership of the communist party of thailand is the only road for the people in the northeast region and the whole country to free themselves from oppression and exploitation by the u.s.-thanom clique and attain genuine national independence, said the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article yesterday.

"under the rule of the reactionary and traitorous government, the people in northeast thailand have suffered bitterly from oppression, exploitation, discrimination and humiliation, and have led a poor and miserable life. since the u.s. henchmen sarit thanarat and thanom kittikachorn ruled the country, the distress of the people in the northeast has been aggravated," the article said.

"the heroic people of the northeast region with their glorious militant tradition have persisted in a comprehensive struggle against the u.s.-thanom clique. on august 7, 1965, under the correct leadership of the communist party of thailand, the people of the northeast region rallied together and took up arms in a heroic tit-for-tat struggle against the u.s.-thanom clique," it added.

the article said: "having waged fierce and tenacious struggles against the enemy's 'encirclement and suppression' operations, the people's armed forces in the northeast have grown from small to big and from weak to strong, and they are now capable of smashing any 'encirclement and suppression' operations, whatever their size. like a prairie fire, the armed struggle of the people in the northeast is spreading rapidly."

the article exposed the fact that the u.s.-thanom clique has been preparing to launch another large-scale suppressive operation against the people in the northeast region in an attempt to save itself from defeat. it said: "the u.s.-thanom clique is mortally afraid of the mounting armed struggle of the people in the northeast. not taking its failure lying down, it is obdurately making desperate struggles."

the article pointed out that "the heroic people's liberation army and people of the northeast region, who have a glorious history of struggle and who have been persisting in the people's war, have made up their mind to follow closely the communist party of thailand and carry on their armed struggle until ultimate victory is won. they will resist and smash the new 'encirclement and suppression' operation of the u.s.-thanom clique and give the clique due punishment so that the flames of people's war in the northeast region will rage yet higher. together with the people's liberation army and people in other parts of the country, they are determined to liberate the country and all the people. the u.s.-thanom clique will surely be reduced to ashes in the raging flames of the people's war exclamation"

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S WAR

People's War Is Immense Sea That Will Bury Aggressor

- On seeing the film Tunnel War

by

Ai Wu (愛武)
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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1970)

The following comments on Tunnel War, a film made by the Communist Chinese about the resistance of Communist-led guerrillas against the Japanese in central Hopei Province during the Sino-Japanese war, reaffirms Mao's thesis about people's war and promises the doom of "imperialism and social imperialism" if they dare to start a war of aggression against China. --SCMP Ed.

While the whole nation, full of revolutionary fighting ardor, steps into the great decade of the seventies, we are happy to see once more the film Tunnel War, which brings back to us profound memories of the victory of people's war during the war of resistance against Japan and which also rouses our revolutionary spirit and fighting will to defend the great socialist motherland, support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all the world, and thoroughly bury imperialism, revisionism, and all reactionaries.

The film Tunnel War tells how during the war of resistance against Japan the militia and the masses of the people of Kaochiachuang--an ordinary village in the plains of central Hopei, holding high the great red banner of Chairman Mao's idea of people's war and led by the Communist Party of China, unfolded massive guerrilla war and created and applied tunnel warfare--a marvellous form of war--in waging a hard struggle against the Japanese aggressor and winning victory. The film graphically and realistically propagates Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of people's war and tells us convincingly that people's war is incomparably powerful, that if only we fully mobilize the people and resolutely rely on them in waging a people's war, any enemy, however powerful, may be defeated.

In 1942, the fifth year of the war of resistance against Japan, the wicked Japanese aggressor, unable to stand the protracted war of attrition, gathered together a large force and launched a rabid massive "sweep" against the anti-Japanese base of the plains of central Hopei in a vain attempt to strike fear into the hearts of the anti-Japanese people and put out the fires of guerrilla war.

Under such circumstances, could the guerrilla war go on and how? Kao Lao-chung, secretary of the Party branch of Kaochiachuang in the film, opened a copy of On Protracted War, a brilliant work by Chairman Mao, and studied together with other comrades of the Party branch Chairman Mao's teaching, "Mobilization of the common people of the whole country will create a boundless sea that drowns the enemy, conditions that compensate for disadvantages in equipment and other respects, and prerequisites for overcoming all wartime difficulties." They confirmed the orientation of relying on the masses and mobilizing them for unrelenting struggle, and strengthened their conviction in victory.

Under the leadership of the district Party committee and the village Party branch, the "farmers" of Kaochiachuang and the nearby areas were mobilized. Taking up spears and guns, all, men and women, old and young, joined the combat ranks, forming an unbreakable wall of steel and spreading an all-catching net of people's war. Everywhere in the wide plains there were watchful eyes and avenging gun-barrels. As soon as the enemy arrived in Kaochiachuang, drums were beaten and bugles blown on all sides, shots were fired and landmines exploded simultaneously, countless loopholes appeared in the walls, and gun-barrels protrude from every tree trunk to fire at the enemy. By the side of wells, on rooftops, in doors and windows, by the side of millstones and in the sheep pen, shells, hand-grenades and landmines ceaselessly exploded. Knocked about in this way, the enemy were dizzy and fled without their equipment. Within the rings of fire of people's war, the Japanese and their puppet troops became stampeding, wild cattle and were soon reduced to ashes. How thrilling these victorious battle scenes are!

As the great leader Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out: "What are the true walls of bronze and steel? They are the masses, the millions of the masses who sincerely support the revolution. These are true walls of bronze and steel which cannot be breached by anything. They are completely

unbreakable. The counter-revolutionaries cannot break us, but we will break the counter-revolutionaries."

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force that creates world history." The masses of people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have the highest wisdom and the greatest creative power. The creation and application of tunnel warfare by the people of Kaochiachuang demonstrated the infinite wisdom and strength of the masses of the people. They began by digging holes with a single way out where they could hide themselves, or altering simple holes and cellars into tunnels with two or more outlets that linked several houses underground. When these tunnels were destroyed by the enemy, the people of Kaochiachuang, working together as one man, rebuilt them into fighting tunnels where they could hide themselves and from where they could surprise the enemy and kill them. The tunnels were so constructed that they could not be flooded with water. There were also devices to stop poisonous gas and smoke attacks as well as facilities for spying, bomb-throwing, and communication. These tunnels effectively dampened the fierce arrogance of the enemy.

After their scheme to destroy the tunnels went bankrupt, the enemy sent secret agents into Kaochiachuang disguised as members of our "armed work teams." The sinister scheme was discovered by our militiamen who, making use of the trap doors in the tunnels, cleverly killed the enemy agents who had penetrated into them. In collaboration with our district armed work teams, the militiamen also destroyed all enemy men who had infiltrated into the village.

With the development of the situation of struggle, the people extended the tunnels so that they formed a connected network that linked one village with another. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn to make war by making war," the people of Kaochiachuang ceaselessly summed up experience, combined the digging of tunnels with the laying of landmines, and mined every place likely to be attacked by the enemy. Using big swords, long spears, native guns, primitive cannons, and handgrenades, they hit the Japanese and puppet forces, striking fear in their hearts and completely routing them.

What was the power that made the millions and millions of revolutionary people wage revolutionary war under such difficult circumstances? The film Tunnel War tells us with eloquent facts that it was the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the political consciousness of the masses of the people, the proletarian revolutionary spirit of courage and fearlessness in the face of death.

On the question of the factor that decides victory or defeat in war there have always been two diametrically opposed viewpoints. All imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are advocates of the "doctrine that weapons are everything." They hold that "war under present conditions is mainly war of steel and war of technology" and that "nuclear weapons and rockets decide everything." They always think that they can frighten the revolutionary people by brandishing one or two new weapons at them.

On the other hand, Marxists maintain that the popular masses are the creators of history and the force that decides victory or defeat in war.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Weapons are an important factor in war but not the deciding factor. The deciding factor is man and not matter." No matter how developed modern weapons and technical equipment are and no matter now complex the way modern war is fought, the ultimate victory or defeat in war is in the final analysis decided by fighting at close quarters on the battlefield, by man's consciousness, courage and spirit of sacrifice. This is the great truth shown us in the film Tunnel War.

When the Japanese aggressor bandits carried out the most inhuman "sweep" against our bases in the plains of central Hopei, the masses of people in these bases, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, were not frightened into submission, although the situation was extremely difficult. They knew that what they were fighting was a just revolutionary war. They saw through the enemy's reactionary nature and feebleness. They hated the Japanese fascist robbers, held them in contempt and despised them to the utmost degree, but were full of confidence that the revolutionary war would win in the end.

Said Kao Ch'uan-pao, a militia leader: "Don't underestimate these few men and few guns. With them, traitors, landlords and scoundrels will not be able to do what they please, and small groups of enemy men will not dare to come out. If every village in the country has such a few men and a few guns, we poor people shall be able to win power and keep it, and drive the Japanese devils out of China!" These words fully revealed the heroic manner of holding the enemy in contempt and daring to win victory of the revolutionary masses armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "I am for such a slogan: 'Fear neither hardship nor death!'" Fearing neither hardship nor death is a concentrated expression of the splendid thought of daring to struggle and daring to win victory. Look at Party branch secretary Kao Lao-chung. When he found that Japanese and puppet troops were coming stealthily to attack the village, he showed no fear of the dangerous enemy but rang the bell and sounded the alarm. Even when he was hit repeatedly by enemy bullets and was dying, he still stood up resolutely, pulled the rope of the bell with the last ounce of his strength, and threw a handgrenade at the enemy... Kao Lao-chung was like an evergreen pine standing proudly and forever living in the hearts of the people.

Again, at the very critical moment when a party of Japanese invaders and puppet troops, led by the cruel and cunning Japanese officer Yamada and traitor T'ang Ping-hui, were digging all over the place trying to find entrances to the tunnels and directing water and smoke into the tunnels in an attempt to kill our revolutionary people, militia commander Kao Ch'uan-pao, calm and courageous always, led the masses in emerging from a dummy kitchen oven. Although the enemy were superior in numbers and equipment and the situation outside the tunnel was unkown to him, Kao Ch'uan-pao

leapt up from the mouth of the tunnel in complete disregard of his own safety and fired right and left, completely taking the enemy by surprise and so covering the escape of the masses in safety.

Kao Lao-chung and Kao Ch'uan-pao were outstanding representatives of the people of the anti-Japanese guerrilla base. They fully demonstrated the noble quality of fearing neither hardship nor death and being wholeheartedly dedicated to the service of the revolution and the people. Facts have proved that with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the proletarian thoroughly revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, there will be wisdom and strength, one single man will be able to do the work of several dozen or even several hundred men in combat and successfully rush the enemy position in offense or hold one's own position in defense, one will be able to fight or direct a battle successfully even though one may not have had any experience in fighting or taking command, one will be able to "overwhelm all enemies but will never be vanquished by them."

The film Tunnel War shows vividly that in order to overcome a powerful enemy, we must not only rely on the massive strength of the popular masses and their courage and revolutionary spirit of defiance of death, but also skilfully grasp and apply the tactics and strategy of people's war.

In the war of resistance against Japan, Chairman Mao laid down for the Chinese people the strategic guideline, "Guerrilla warfare is the basis, but never lose sight of mobile war under favorable conditions," and formulated a whole series of tactics and strategy which exploited our own strength and the enemy's weakness. Guided by Chairman Mao's strategic guideline and his tactical and strategic thinking, the broad masses of armed personnel and civilians in the enemy rear waged an extensive guerrilla war and invented many different ways of fighting the enemy.

Tunnel warfare was a special form of guerrilla warfare invented by the people of central Hopei in the light of the special terrain of the plains. Here villages were grouped together and highways criss-crossed the whole region. There were no high mountains and dense forests where people might find shelter. Capitalizing on this kind of terrain, the Japanese invaders tried to use their superior modern arms and equipment and adopted such tactics as "carving up the territory into small bits," "imposing a tight blockade," "repeating mopping-up operations," etc.

To counter these, the people of central Hopei dug tunnels, laid landmines, built street-corner fortresses and double-walls, and formed a network of tunnels which linked houses and whole villages together and provided shelter for the people in defense, and from which the people could attack the enemy. In this way the revolutionary people completely avoided meeting the enemy on his terms while exploiting their own strength. They were able to move freely underground from one village to another and kept the initiative in their hands. The enemy, on the other hand, could not do anything as they liked. They were blind and deaf, were beaten everywhere, and found it hard to move one step.

The tactic fully embodied Chairman Mao's tactical and strategic thinking: You rely on modern weapons; we rely on the popular masses with a high degree of revolutionary consciousness. You exploit your superiority; we exploit ours. You have your tactics; we have ours. When you strike, we will avoid you and make ourselves invisible; when we strike at you, we will hit you accurately and annihilate you.

To lure the enemy deep into our own territory and there beat him is an important part of the content of Chairman Mao's tactical and strategical thinking in a people's war. For example, when a large Japanese-puppet force came and shelled Kaochiachuang with artillery, militia commander Kao Ch'uan-pao, recalling Chairman Mao's teaching, took the firm decision: "Let the devils in the village." Once the devils were inside the village their strength became their weakness: their artillery was useless, they could not be properly deployed, they had nowhere to shelter themselves, and were in a completely passive position. On the other hand, our weakness became our strength: the tunnels, the buildings, and the native guns and cannons could be used with full effect, and a favorable situation was created in which "the dog was cornered and beaten up and the chickens were cooped up and caught."

Battles of annihilation formed the basic guiding thought of our operations. The masses of Kaochiachuang gradually understood this thought of Chairman Mao through practice in struggle. At the beginning they regarded the digging of tunnels as a simple means of preserving their own strength. After some practice and study of Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the object of war, they realized that they would not be able to preserve themselves by merely going into hiding, and that they could effectively preserving themselves only by resolutely destroying the enemy. They thereupon altered the tunnels, which they had dug purely for defensive purposes, into tunnels from which they could actively attack and destroy the enemy. This change was of decisive significance. Following this change, an eventful situation appeared in the struggle against the enemy in Kaochiachuang. Through hard struggle the people ceaselessly annihilated the enemy and added to their own strength. Finally, with the support of our regular forces and local armed forces, they turned from tunnel guerrilla war to mobile field war and sent the brutal Japanese chief Yamada and traitor T'ang Ping-hui into the grave.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "People of the whole world, unite to oppose any war of aggression started by imperialism and social-imperialism, particularly a war of aggression fought with nuclear weaons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the whole world should suppress it with a revolutionary war. Moreover, they should make preparations for it at once!"

This great instruction from Chairman Mao, endowed with the farsight of Marxism-Leninism, shows the people of the whole world the direction of struggle. We want to tell all aggressors frankly: China today is no longer the same China of twenty years ago. Tempered by the great proletarian

cultural revolution, the Chinese people are now stronger than they were twenty years ago by we do not know how many times. Rats like Yamada were defeated by the people of Kaochiachuang long ago. No new Yamadas, whatever their number, can be a match of the Chinese people today. If imperialism and social-imperialism dare to start a war of aggression against us, we will, under the command of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin, bury all the small handful of scum of history in the immense sea of people's war!

* * *

Sound the Tocsin of Revolution

by

Liu Tsung-ming (刘宗明)
of No. 2 Plant, Peking Radio Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1970)

There is a moving scene in the film Tunnel War. In the dead of night Japanese invaders from the Heifengk'ou base were stealthily surrounding the village of Kaochiachuang. Party branch secretary Kao Lao-chung, who was on patrol at the time, discovered the enemy and unhesitatingly rang an ancient bell. The clear ringing of the bell broke the stillness of the night and warned people urgently that the enemy were at hand. The villagers, aroused from their sleep by the bell, vanished safely into the underground tunnels. Yamada, the savage leader of the Japanese raiders, fired on Kao Lao-chung. The hero took out a handgrenade and threw it at the enemy, and then collapsed and died. After seeing the film, I find it hard to forget this incident. The heroic image of Kao Lao-chung commands our highest respect. The loud ringing of the bell seems to echo in our ears still.

The scene tells us that it is necessary to maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance against the sinister schemes and tricks of war adventure of the aggressor, that the "tocsin" should constantly be sounded.

"All reactionaries are paper tigers." No matter how good their arms and equipment are, once they are in the immense sea of a just people's war, they will be like moths flying into the fire and burnt to cinders. In the final scene of Tunnel War, the cruel, savage Japanese officer Yamada was frightened and did not know what to do in front of the thousands of armed "peasants." He was an ignominious picture of all aggressors.

However, reactionaries are reactionaries. They are sly like foxes and cruel like wolves, and will do any wicked thing. The night raid on Kaochiachuang by the Japanese invaders in Tunnel War and their scaling the city walls in a stealthy attack on Chaochiachuang in Landmine War should particularly call our attention to this fact. Historical incidents such as the Nazis' dawn attack on Poland, Hitler's sudden, large-scale offensive against the Soviet Union, the Japanese fascists' Saturday surprise attack on Pearl Harbor...were all unforgettable lessons in history. We must take adequate cognizance of the reactionary nature of the aggressor. "In short, we must be prepared." Only then shall we be able to cope with properly all complex situations, and all sinister schemes and tricks of the enemy will go utterly bankrupt under the blows of the iron fist of our people's war.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "People of the whole world, unite to oppose any war of aggression started by imperialism and social-imperialism, particularly a war of aggression fought with nuclear weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the whole world should

suppress it with a revolutionary war. Moreover, they should make preparations for it at once!" All revolutionary people should resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's great call, make full preparations morally and materially, and constantly sound the "tocsin" of revolution!

* * *

China's Sons and Daughters Have Marvellous Aspirations

[-] Comment on Viewing the Film Landmine War

by

Chao Cheng (赵政)
Militiaman of Main Plant of Peking Internal Combustion Engine Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1970)

The two following articles are comments on another Communist film, Landmine War, which tells how Communist-led guerrillas fought successfully with home-made bombs and landmines against the much better armed Japanese during the Sino-Japanese war.--SCMP Ed.

The film Landmine War is a song of victory of Chairman Mao's idea of people's war and a vivid lesson of it. The film fully demonstrates that the millions of the masses, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, are "truly a wall of bronze and steel" and "an immense sea that will drown the enemy."

In the film, the people of Chaochiachuang, a village only 8 li from a Japanese base, armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, relying on their own effort and firmly persevering in fighting independently and fighting a protracted war, waged an heroic, stubborn struggle against the Japanese aggressor under the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. Using locally available materials, they manufactured their own mines with rocks instead of steel and their own explosives, with which they mined the whole area and blew the Japanese devils into bits.

What is the greatest combat strength? Not aircraft, or big cannons, or tanks or the atom bomb, but the masses of people armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. In a violent struggle with a Japanese devil, old poor peasant Grandpa Shih killed the enemy with a big sword single-handedly, fully revealing the heroism of the people of Chaochiachuang who vowed to struggle against the aggressor to the end.

The image of militia hero Chao Hu represents the broad masses of militiamen of the anti-Japanese base. Chao Hu and the militiamen of Chaochiachuang dared to fight and fought with skill. They learned to fight a war by fighting a war. They began by making ordinary mines that were activated by being stepped on or pulled or when someone tripped over them. These were later developed into "mother-and-son mines," multi-explosion mines, "iron-nail mines," stone mines, "steel-clip mines," and "hair-spring mines." This fact shows that men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have

not only the greatest courage, but also infinite wisdom. In the hands of the revolutionary people these mines could be used in a countless number of ways and with great effect. They inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese devils and made it difficult for them to move a single step, resulting in the ignominious defeat of their many "mopping-up" operations.

"China's sons and daughters have marvellous aspirations. They love not beautiful dresses but arms." Militia women Yü-lan, Erh-man, and Sister T'ien, a guerrilla group of three, cleverly and bravely lured to the mountain the Japanese devils and puppet troops who were on a "mopping-up" operation. There, where we could exploit our strength while the enemy could not exploit theirs, the militia women took the initiative and cleverly fought a "war of sparrows" against the enemy. "When you strike at us, we will avoid you and make ourselves invisible; when we strike at you, we will hit you accurately and annihilate you." They skilfully fought a landmine war in a "war of sparrows" and hit the enemy from all sides and harassed them.

The great leader Chairman Mao says: "Mobilization of the common people of the whole country will create an immense sea that drowns the enemy." The final scene of the film is the climax. Unwilling to admit defeat, the dying but still struggling Japanese aggressor gathered together a formidable force to sweep Chaochiachuang, but the heroic people of the village were completely in control of the initiative. Like a wild ox running berserk in a fire, the Japanese aggressor were hit everywhere and had to flee without their armor, lamenting their misfortune. When Japanese bandit chief Nakano led his men into the already fortified village of Chaochiachuang, they walked into a trap of landmines laid by the people of the village. As soon as the devils entered the village, mines began to explode. A Japanese invader pushed open a door and it exploded. Puppet troops scaled a wall, and it suddenly collapsed. Baskets, chicken coops, cabinets, benches, stairs, wine jars...all became lethal weapons to the enemy, blowing them to bits. Some of the enemy tried to run away, but wherever they ran they set off mines. They set off mines right and left, forward and aft. They were hit and harassed everywhere. Every inch of land in Chaochiachuang was a grave for the aggressor.

Today the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, are stronger than ever. We militiamen must develop our revolutionary tradition, sharpen our vigilance and defend the motherland. The 700 million people are 700 million soldiers, and the whole country is a big armed camp. If imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade us, a more ignominious end than that met by the Japanese aggressor will be waiting for them.

* * *

Dare To Struggle and Struggle Well

- Comment on viewing the film Landmine War

by

Hung Chuang-chih (紅壯志)
of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1970)

While the Army and the people of the whole country, holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Party's 9th Congress, step into the great decade of the seventies along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the re-screening of the film Landmine War gives us profound education and inspiration.

The film vividly reflects the heroic feats of the broad masses of the people of one of our bases in the enemy's rear during the war of resistance against the Japanese. Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of people's war and brilliantly led by the Chinese Communist Party, the people developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and struggle well, employed the clever tactics of a landmine war, and dealt the Japanese fascist aggressor powerful blows.

The great leader Chairman Mao wisely points out: 'We the Chinese nation have the courage to fight sanguinely against our enemy to the end, the determination to recover old possessions on the basis of self-reliance, and the ability to stand independently among the nations of the world." In the film we see how in 1942 the savage and wicked Japanese fascist robbers madly launched utterly inhuman mopping-up operations against our bases in order to put out the anti-Japanese resistance that was spreading everywhere. However, the furious actions of the reactionaries could not frighten the anti-Japanese masses of the people who dared to struggle and struggled well. Hating the enemy, holding them in contempt and despising them, and relying on their own strength and on their own wisdom and creativeness, the people of our bases, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, waged a violent struggle against the wicked Japanese fascists, hitting them, destroying them, and fighting bloody battles against them to the end.

Chairman Mao's brilliant tactical and strategic thought of people's war is the invincible magic weapon that enables the revolutionary people to dare to struggle and struggle well. The film tells us vividly with moving facts how the people of our bases, fully applying the tactics and strategy of people's war formulated by Chairman Mao,developing their own strong points and exploiting the enemy's weaknesses, defeated the Japanese invaders armed with modern equipment. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, they worked in a concerted effort, made all kinds and types of landmines with locally available materials themselves, and waged a violent and heroic landmine war against the enemy. Every blade of grass and tree of the base

became a weapon for the destruction of the enemy, the rocks became avenging bombs, and even hairs contributed to the effort to destroy the enemy. With these "native" tactics, the three militia women in the film badly mauled a party of arrogant Japanese robbers, turning them into deaf and blind wretches sinking in the immense sea of people's war or being burned into ashes.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, daring to struggle and struggling well, the revolutionary people were able to dominate everything from a vantage point, hold the initiative of the war from beginning to end, and defeat the Japanese fascists and all other aggressors. No matter what arms and equipment the enemy might have, they could not save them from inevitable doom. In the film Landmine War, the Japanese fascists, afraid of having to fight a landmine war, tried to counter it by using so-called "landmine experts." The result was that they lifted a rock only to drop it on their own toes. They were blasted so badly that they fled without their armor and in great disarray. The landmine war became more and more marvellous and the heroic people stronger and stronger as they fought on.

The revolutionary people, who were completely unarmed at the beginning, finally defeated the Japanese fascists who were armed to the teeth. Home-made landmines beat foreign weapons and "rustics" beat the foreign devils. That is historical dialectics. The Japanese fascist aggressors, who called themselves "Military Tyrant of the East" before the Chinese people, were soon pushed to the guillotine of history by the revolutionary people. Today the 700 million Chinese people, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, long tried and baptised in the fighting in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have even more highly developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and struggling well. If imperialism and social-imperialism dare to defy world opinion and forcibly impose a war of aggression on the Chinese people, we will resolutely bury them in the immense sea of people's war as we have done to the Japanese fascists.

* * *

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadre in Central China Persists in Taking Part in Collective Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 13, 1970)

Liu Tien-pao, communist party branch secretary of the Tuchiao production brigade and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Chenchou area in Hunan province, central China, has won warm praise from the local poor and lower-middle peasants because he has persisted in taking part in collective productive labour and, at the same time, performed his duties well.

Last April, Liu Tien-pao attended the ninth national congress of the communist party of China. When the congress was in session, he heard Chairman Mao's teaching concerning comrades from basic units who had been elected to the party's central committee: "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour, and at the same time they must perform their duties." He repeatedly studied this important instruction which shows Chairman Mao's concern for the cadres. He realized that only by persisting in collective productive labour could the cadres continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, serve the people well and exercise political power for the proletariat well. So he set two rules for himself: first, seize the day and seize the hour to take part in productive labour apart from attending necessary meetings; and second, in doing physical labour, always take up the heaviest load and take the lead in going wherever the work is most dangerous in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. He wrote a report to the revolutionary committee of the Chenchou area, proposing that representatives of the masses on the committee be given enough time to take part in productive labour at basic units. The proposal was accepted.

While doing physical labour, Liu Tien-pao sets strict demands on himself and takes the lead in everything. After carrying lime one day his shoulders were swollen. The team leader arranged for him to do light work the next day. Liu Tien-pao remembered Chairman Mao's teaching "A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." He joined the others in cutting grass. He carried back much more than others and his shoulder pole was stained with blood. On the third day, however, he went to carry nightsoil. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Tien-pao is diligent and hard-working. He retains the fine qualities of the labouring people."

In July 1968, he went to attend a meeting at the county seat. The meeting was over at sunset. He intended to return to his brigade 20 kilometres away, but some comrades advised him to put it off until the next day. He said: "If I go back earlier, I can do more physical labour and my proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants will be deepened." The rain was pouring when he left. He encouraged himself with Chairman Mao's teaching "Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" and continued on his way along the steep mountain path. It was late at night when he arrived. At

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dawn the next day when the commune members started to work, they found him already hard at work in the fields.

led by liu tien-pao, the other cadres of the brigade persist in doing collective productive labour with the commune members during the day and handle routine affairs at night. when they attend meetings called by the commune or the county leadership, they go barefoot with shoulder poles. they carry with them whatever farm produce the brigade wants to hand over to the state and bring back chemical fertilizer, insecticide, cement and other things. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "with such cadres wielding power, we don't have to worry."

the early and middle-season rice fields in the brigade suffered severe drought last year. seizing the opportunity, a handful of class enemies said: "everyone had better taken care of himself in a year of natural disasters" and made other demoralizing remarks to shake the confidence of the commune members who were struggling against the disaster. liu tien-pao immediately called a meeting of party members and cadres to study carefully chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle". then they mobilized the masses to ferret out the class enemy and aroused the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants in their efforts to overcome drought. liu tien-pao worked with the commune members during the day and ran a mao tsetung thought study class for them in the evening. they studied chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and arduous struggle in order to arm themselves with mao tsetung thought in overcoming the natural disaster. in the most strenuous period he slept only a few hours in five days. being overtired, he grew gaunt. the poor and lower-middle peasants said to him with deep concern: "you must rest. we can stand up to the test no matter how great the difficulties." tien-pao replied: "it is alright. steel is made by tempering." although no rain fell for more than 50 days, the brigade reaped a bumper harvest. the revolutionary committee of the chenchou area conscientiously summed up the experience of the tuchiao production brigade in wresting this good harvest in the teeth of drought and popularized it. this gave impetus to the work in the whole area.

COMMUNIST MARTYR

Rally in North China Marks Anniversary of Death of Great Communist Fighter

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 13, 1970)

five thousand revolutionary people held a grand rally in north china yesterday in memory of the great communist fighter liu hu-lan who laid down her life twentythree years ago. the rally took place in the birthplace of the martyr in the yunchouhsi production brigade of the hu-lan people's commune, wenshui county, central shansi province.

people at the rally studied the brilliant inscription made by the great leader chairman mao for the girl martyr "a great life exclamation a glorious death exclamation" and the brilliant inscription by vice-chairman lin piao "long live the spirit of liu hu-lan", and pledged to take

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liu hu-lan as their example and display the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they declared that they would rally still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, further arm themselves with mao tsetung thought and achieve even better results in fulfilling speedily the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

in january 12, 1947, 16-year-old communist liu hu-lan, with boundless loyalty to chairman mao and a revolutionary will, fought kuomintang reactionaries courageously on the guillotine. when the enemy tried to induce her to surrender and threatened her with death, she replied firmly: "i would rather die than give up exclamation" and, "if i were afraid of death, i would not have been a communist exclamation" she died dauntlessly for the revolutionary cause.

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin wrote inscriptions for martyr liu hu-lan in 1947 and 1961 respectively, highly appraising her glorious life and her thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit. liu hu-lan as a heroine lives forever in the hearts of the people.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, nearly 400,000 young red guard fighters and revolutionary teachers and students from all parts of the country have visited the home village of the martyr. they were greatly educated and inspired by her revolutionary spirit.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in liu hu-lan's native place, taking the heroine as their example, have performed many heroic deeds in fighting against the class enemies and the elements. profound changes have taken place in people's mental outlook and in production.

on the twelfth, the village of yunchouhsi was filled with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for struggle. at the site of the rally, red flags fluttered and the air reverberated with militant songs. at the middle of the backdrop on the rostrum hung the inscriptions by chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao in large golden characters. representatives of the revolutionary committees of the central shansi region and of wenshui county, the people's liberation army units stationed locally and the revolutionary masses, and hu wen-hsiu, the mother of martyr liu hu-lan, spoke. they sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's renegade's philosophy and philosophy of survival. they gave the pledge that they would earnestly and in a living way study and apply mao tsetung thought and the brilliant inscriptions by chairman mao and vice-chairman lin, and carry forward liu hu-lan's thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they would, in the course of this year, further arm themselves with mao tsetung thought, use chairman mao's great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" to propel and examine the work of struggle-criticism-transformation, accomplish the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress in a better and quicker way, and strive for even greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

TEXTILES

China's Textile Factories Achieve New Successes in Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1970)

workers of the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the shihchiachuang no. 2 cotton mill and the tientsin no. 14 dyed cloth mill are greeting the first spring of the 1970's with new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. conscientiously carrying out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" laid down by chairman mao, the workers have topped their previous record in production and are constantly raising output and improving the quality of cotton yarn and cotton cloth.

in the peking no. 3 cotton mill, a vigorous mass movement is developing to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland and, in the first year of the great 1970's, to turn out more cotton cloth of high quality with low consumption of materials.

this mill fulfilled its 1969 production quotas 35 days ahead of schedule and set all-time records in producing first class first grade cotton yarn and first class cotton cloth.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear." taking this great teaching of chairman mao's as their guide, the mill's revolutionary workers, while increasing production, have displayed high sense of responsibility to the people and constantly improved the quality of products. the quality of cotton cloth exceeded the best the mill had ever produced.

the workers of the mill declared: "the cotton cloth we produce is for the people and for export, and we must achieve the target of 'high quality, high output and low consumption of materials'. we must regard the elimination of every fault in our products like wiping out a class enemy and see to it that the workers, peasants and p.l.a. men are provided with cloth that stands wear and tear." they all set strict demands upon themselves to guarantee more first class cotton cloth. special groups composed of workers, technicians and leading cadres were set up in all the workshops to check on the quality of products.

many veteran workers got together with young workers in "red pairs" to study chairman mao's works and master skills every day. they help each other ideologically and also make technical progress.

all the workers carefully observe the regulations for technological operations and inspection of quality. as a result, production quotas have been promptly fulfilled with quality greatly improved.

conscientiously implementing chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary workers and cadres of the shihchiachuang no. 2 cotton mill at the beginning of the new year launched a new campaign to grasp revolution

and promote production. in the first four days of the 1970's, daily output of cotton yarn and cloth topped the mill's peak figure and quality improved steadily.

immediately after publication of the new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", members of the mill revolutionary committee went to the basic levels and with the workers set up more than 40 mao tsetung thought study classes. together they studied the editorial and repudiated the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in pushing counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies in production such as "championship at all costs" and "put quantity first". they discussed in detail the significance of improving quality for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist economy. as a result, the workers' consciousness and enthusiasm for improving quality while producing more were heightened. they said: "we will certainly follow chairman mao's instructions and turn out more and better goods in the first year of the 1970's. we will win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland." so all the workers thought of ways and means to improve quality, making more than 80 proposals in just four days.

the revolutionary textile workers carried the mass campaign for technical innovations deeper. they combined soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach in making innovations. to solve the problem of loom stoppage and poor-quality cloth caused by defective operation of shuttles, a weaver in her spare time made models. after repeated experiments, she put forward a proposal for an innovation of great importance which won support from the workshop's leading group. the workshop leaders at once organized a "three-in-one" technical innovations team which made experiments and soon succeeded. shuttle accidents have dropped markedly and the quality and quantity of cotton cloth were raised.

the tientsin no. 14 dyed cloth mill fulfilled its annual state plan 33 days ahead of schedule and achieved a rate of 99.7 per cent first class cotton cloth last year. at the very beginning of 1970, inspired by chairman mao's important instruction and the new year's day editorial, the mill's revolutionary committee propagated among the workers the importance of raising quality and praised those who did so. they exchanged experience in raising quality. all this made the workers more conscious of quality. the mill's workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians are determined in the new year to work still harder for high quantity and quality of products and to implement more effectively the policy of getting greater, faster, better and more economical results. from january first to ninth average daily output of the mill beat the previous peak and the rate of first class cotton cloth reached 99.8 per cent.

INDUSTRY

Peking Hospital Makes Portable Transistor Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy Machine

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", revolutionary workers, technicians and medical workers in peking recently trial-produced a small, light transistor ultra-violet ray therapy machine.

the "june 26" machine was made by the revolutionary workers, technicians and medical workers of the peking fanti (anti-imperialism) hospital, the experimental medical research institute and the peking worker-peasant-soldier medical apparatus plant who displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring in their pioneering efforts.

use over the past six months has confirmed the machine's strong and direct bactericidal effects against bacillus and coccus that show strong resistance to medicine, such as staphylococcus aureus, pyocyaneus bacillus, colibacillus and streptococcus (a) and (b). the machine has proved effective in treating skin infections, ulcers, inflammation and erysipelas (a contagious infectious disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, marked by redness and swelling of the affected areas), and such common diseases on various parts of the body as carbuncles and boils.

it weighs less than one kilogramme and is easy to operate. it uses ordinary dry cells for its electric current. it is convenient for use by mobile medical teams and factories, mines and rural medical units.

the ultra-violet ray lamp generally in use in china, works on alternating current, has a complicated structure and can be operated only by trained technicians. its use has been confined to big hospitals in the cities. after studying chairman mao's great instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the revolutionary workers, technicians and medical personnel of the peking fanti (anti-imperialism) hospital and other units resolved to break with foreign conventions and try to manufacture a new type of ultra-violet ray therapy machine suited to the needs of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

the workers of the chaoyang bulb factory in peking, bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, worked day and night in a laboratory at a temperature of over 40 degrees centegrade to trial-produce the kind of tube needed. to test its efficiency, staff members of the physiotherapy department of the fanti hospital made experiments on themselves. goggles to protect the eye from the ultra-violet ray are usually worn. but to determine the most effective ways of killing germs, the medical workers did not use them while they conducted repeated experiments with various kinds of bacteria and animals. their concerted efforts resulted in success in a short time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Red Cross Society Donations to Somali Victims Handed Over to Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 13, 1970)

foodstuff and medicines valued at renminoi 40,000 yuan donated by the chinese red cross society to somali drought victims were handed over to somalia last saturday by the chinese embassy in somalia. in a message of sympathy to somalia last september, the chinese red cross society announced the decision to make this donation to the drought victims in northeastern somalia.

present at the handing-over ceremony on the chinese side was chang ching-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and on the somali side were major-general jama ali khorshel, first vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for interior, and anthony mariano, leading member of the somali national emergency relief council.

speaking at the ceremony, khorshel said: i have great honour and with the feeling of thanks to accept the generous aid from the chinese government and people. this aid is another expression of the long-standing friendly ties between the two governments and peoples of somalia and china. every time when somalia suffered from disaster, the chinese government and people always rendered us sympathy and support.

US

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Denounces Nixon's Scheme against Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by fan ti, entitled "drill master of nixon", which reads in part as follows:

the disastrous defeat suffered by u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression in viet nam has made richard nixon suddenly become "modest". the u.s. imperialist chieftain had invited the britisher robert thompson, a nonentity, to washington as a distinguished guest and solicited his advice on the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam.

thompson, a hangman of british imperialism in the suppression of the malayan people's armed struggle in the 1950's, served as head of the british "advisory group" to the south viet nam puppet regime from 1961 to 1965. during this period, thompson witnessed the bankruptcy of john kennedy's "special warfare" in south viet nam, the desperate predicament of the united

states brought about by lyndon johnson's "escalation", and the fast sinking of the u.s. aggressors in the vast sea of people's war.

in october last year, nixon invited thompson to washington and personally received him. although the united states has an "embassy" with a large staff in south viet nam and military set-ups at various levels, nixon has no confidence in his own men, both administrative and military. he deemed it absolutely necessary to send thompson to south viet nam and give him "a firsthand, candid, and completely independent report on the situation there".

overwhelmed by such a great favour, thompson hurriedly flied to saigon and conducted a five-week "investigation" there. on december 3, 1969, thompson sent in a carefully worded report to the white house. thompson, who had been engaged in "psychological warfare" in malaya, was fully aware of what was weighing on nixon's mind. he said in his report that "a wining position" for u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against viet nam "has been achieved" and that "the greatest need is confidence". nixon was overjoyed at these words and quoted them in his television speech on december 15, 1969. deliberately putting on a mysterious air, he added that thompson had also made "several very constructive recommendations" which "must remain confidential".

what kind of "clever" strategy and tactics has thompson conceived? the u.s. paper "sunday star" disclosed that what thompson advocates is a "long-haul, low-cost strategy" in south viet nam.

in fact, what thompson peddles is exactly what u.s. imperialism had practised in south viet nam long ago and what had been proved to be a complete failure. it is none other than the "special warfare" which john kennedy had "experimented" for years in south viet nam, and the "ink-blot strategy" and other proposals offered by the so-called "brain trust" of the johnson administration. thompson scraped all these worn-out stuff together and presented them as his invention. this however was appreciated by nixon who said that thompson's report "is in line with the reports" he had received from the u.s. military and administrative bigwigs in south viet nam.

if that is true, then why did nixon praise thompson to the skies? probably because thompson had in his time won the title of so-called "expert in anti-guerrilla warfare" while serving in the british colonial troops as a vicious small chieftain who slaughtered people without blinking. however, thompson's so-called experience in suppressing the people's armed struggle in malaya is merely a tomb-stone marking the ignominious end of the british colonialists. the malayan national liberation army which has been persisting in the revolutionary war for more than twenty years is today triumphantly unfolding an offensive against the enemy. not long ago, the london "daily telegraph" published an article entitled "guerrilla fear in malaysia". this very title fully reveals the mortal fear of british imperialism and the malayan reactionaries. thompson the so-called "expert in anti-guerrilla warfare" had been badly battered in malaya, and the british colonial troops had scampered back to the british isles gloomily. it was in such circumstances that nixon

humbly sought advice from thompson as from a drill master. this is something abnormal. it shows that u.s. imperialism is badly battered and has fallen on harder and harder times exclamation

Thailand People's Radio Condemns Agnew's Counter-Revolutionary Activities in Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article yesterday denounced u.s. vice-president spiro agnew's recent tour to thailand for counter-revolutionary activities.

the article said: following u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon's visit to thailand at the end of july, 1969, agnew, chieftain no. 2 of u.s. imperialism, visited thailand from january 3 to 5 for a fresh collusion with the traitorous thanom clique. this new collaboration demonstrates not only the continued desperate struggles of the two sides by working hand in glove to extricate themselves from their doom but also the ever more serious difficulties they are in.

the article pointed out that the criminal aim of agnew's tour to thailand was to push with redoubled efforts the u.s. policies of aggression and war in asia, continue its domination over thailand and use the thanom clique as a tool for putting out the raging flames of the revolutionary struggles of the people in thailand and the rest of southeast asia.

besides demanding a report by the thanom clique on its work of suppressing the thailand people, agnew during his stay in the country assured the clique of continued military and economic "aid" so that the latter may suppress and fool the people more frenziedly. a case in point is that the united states has promised to supply the thanom clique with 20,000 m-16 rifles quickly.

the article pointed out that both the united states and the thanom clique are finding their going tougher and tougher and have to rely on each other for existence. u.s. imperialism, which is beset with innumerable difficulties and is faring worse and worse, has stubbornly continued its policies of aggression and war. the thanom-praphas clique, which depends on u.s. imperialism for propping up its puppet rule, is being heavily besieged by the people and tottering daily. therefore, the chieftains of u.s. imperialism could not but come out in person to meet its lackeys, collude with them and comfort them so that the two sides will jointly carry out their counter-revolutionary conspiracies and do all they can to save themselves from doom.

the article pointed out that the intensified collusion between the united states and the thanom clique to avert their failure shows up their nature as paper tigers. no matter how frantically they struggle on, they cannot extricate themselves from inevitable destruction.

In conclusion, the article said: "the development and continuous victories of our people's revolutionary struggle have showed that it is the people of thailand, and not the u.s.-thanom clique, who will decide the future of thailand. so long as our people, under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, adhere to the present policies of the party, resolutely carry the people's war through to the end and continue to deal sustained blows at the u.s.-thanom clique, our people will certainly be able to smash all intrigues of the u.s.-thanom clique, overthrow its reactionary rule, seize the political power throughout the country and build up a new people's thailand."

CHINA AND ZANZIBAR

Zanzibar Stadium Built with Chinese Assistance Completed

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jan. 12, 1970)

a ceremony was held here today to mark the completion of the stadium built with chinese assistance.

tanzanian president julius nyerere presided over the opening ceremony of the stadium and named it "peace stadium". in a speech at the ceremony he expressed gratitude for the chinese assistance in the building of the stadium.

tanzanian first vice-president a.a. karume and second vice-president r.m. kawawa attended the ceremony. karume spoke on the occasion.

present were also chou po-ping, representative of the chinese government to attend the celebrations for the sixth anniversary of zanzibar's armed revolution and counsellor of the chinese embassy in tanzania and mao yu, representative of the chinese people's liberation army. chinese vice-consuls to zanzibar liu ching-you and chang hsi-liang, and staff members of the chinese consulate here, as well as chinese engineering and technical personnel who have helped build the stadium also attended.

tanzanian zanzibar minister of education and national culture hassan nassor moyo in his speech at the beginning of the ceremony pointed out that the stadium built with chinese assistance is a sign of friendship between tanzania and china.

chou po-ping said in his speech that the stadium just completed is a fresh achievement of the tanzanian zanzibar people in the cause of national construction, and is a new fruit of the friendship between the governments and peoples of china and tanzania.

more than 10,000 people were present at the stadium for both occasions of celebrating the zanzibar armed revolution anniversary and of marking the completion of the stadium.

the "peace stadium" with accommodation for 10,000 spectators and an area of more than 90,000 square metres is located on the outskirts of the zanzibar town. in the course of the construction of the stadium, the chinese engineering and technical personnel had received warm solicitude and support from the tanzanian zanzibar government and people. they cooperated with zanzibar workers and thus successfully completed the construction work.

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NEW CADRES

Correctly Deal With New Cadres by the Materialistic Dialectical Method

by

Lo Ch'ang-keng (罗長耕)
Secretary of Party Branch of Shuangho Production Brigade, Chienhu Hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1970)

A young cadre who as a poor peasant had distinguished himself during the great cultural revolution turned bad after he became a cadre. The following story tells how his senior comrades guided him back to the right path and saved him from dismissal.--SCMP Ed.

Our production brigade has tempered and brought up a number of young cadres in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have "youthful vigor and are in the most active period of their life, like the sun at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning." They were formerly part of the masses, but having been tempered in the great cultural revolution, were elected to the leadership squads of production brigades and production teams. Under the new situation, some of the young cadres have evinced new changes. Little Wu is one of these cadres.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, Little Wu took the lead in rebelling against the small handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party, for which he was elected by the masses deputy commander of the militia battalion of the production brigade. Not long after he became a

cadre, however, he had a high opinion of himself. He no longer took an interest in labor and work in the production teams, but sometimes stayed at home to tend his private lot.

Noticing the change in Little Wu, old poor peasant Wu Lien-sheng said with concern to some of the old cadres of the brigade: "The minds of young cadres are often like peas--they roll both ways. We must make them roll only to the side of poor and lower-middle peasants, but must not allow them to roll to the side of the bourgeoisie." Some of the old cadres did not take the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants seriously, saying, "Don't worry. As the saying goes, 'A boy will farm the land as he grows up.' When they are as old as we are now, they will naturally be more mature."

How should such a change in young cadres be dealt with? With this question in mind I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "See not only the positive aspect of things, but also their negative aspect." Old poor peasant Wu Lien-sheng did not say much, but what he had said was in conformity with the dialectics of "one dividing into two" which Chairman Mao had consistently taught us.

By joining the leadership squads, young people have more opportunities of being tempered in the three major revolutionary struggles, but then the bourgeoisie will also attack them more vigorously than ever.

Young cadres accept new things quickly, but their immunity to disease is low. It is often difficult for them to resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology.

Having come from the ranks of poor and lower-middle peasants, young cadres dare to struggle against the class enemy and the bourgeois reactionary line. However, they revolutionize principally others and seldom themselves. They look upon themselves mainly as a motive force of revolution but rarely as a target of revolution.

Such strength and weaknesses of young cadres may be reversed or may change in the opposite direction under certain conditions. Only when they are armed with Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will they be able to exploit their strength and overcome their weaknesses. Otherwise, corrupted by bourgeois ideology, a perfectly good youngster may go astray. The old saying "A boy will farm the land as he grows up" presupposes that boys will change only for the better and never for the worse, and so encourages relaxation of their education and training. Such a view is one-sided. A "boy" who grows up in such circumstances will not know how to "farm the land," but may become a loafer.

The thought led me to realize that although the problem occurred to the young cadres, the responsibility fell on us old cadres. I drew up a plan and was ready to take the lead in lending Little Wu a helping hand.

It happened that I had to attend a meeting in another area at that time. I told myself that since Little Wu's problem was not quite serious, it could wait till I came back from the meeting. However, Little Wu made a big mistake before I returned from the meeting. The masses were very angry and the other cadres were also nettled. The old cadres who had expected him to "farm the land" when he grew up were disappointed, saying angrily, "The little scoundrel is really too unbearable. The water hardly rises to his feet, but he wants to float. Give him three fen of dyestuff and he wants to open a dyeing mill. He has been an 'official' only a few days, but already he has made a mistake. Such a man cannot be a cadre."

I was very bitter about it and blamed myself for not having given Little Wu help in time and not having asked other cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to help him before I left to attend the meeting. "If a small hole is not patched up, it will become larger and larger." I criticized myself publicly before my comrades for not having done my duty toward Little Wu. But one of the old cadres said, "You won't be able to change him no matter how much help you give him. You had better relieve him of his official duties and let him be an ordinary commune members."

Could we reform Little Wu by merely dismissing him from office? I thought not. It was necessary to make an analysis in his case in a "one dividing into two" manner. It was true that Little Wu had impure thoughts, but then he came from a good family and had suffered in the old society. Since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Little Wu had always closely followed Chairman Mao. How could we neglect to foster such a good sapling but let him be taken by the bourgeoisie? If we saw only the shortcomings of a young cadre and not his good points and dismissed him when he made a mistake, we should not be acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Punish an offender as a warning to others, and cure the disease to save the patient."

I told all my views and said emphatically, "We should not dismiss him now, but should first help him to raise his consciousness." All agreed with me and we decided to "help" him first. Many old Party members and old poor peasants got together with Little Wu to recollect the class sufferings and national grievances, and moved him to tears. Little Wu and I then studied and applied Chairman Mao's works together in a living way, and took part in collective productive labor together, and I armed him with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Little Wu gradually raised his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and voluntarily made a profound struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism before the masses. After that he made rapid advance on the road of ideological revolutionization and did many good things for the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day a dam shared by the 7th and 8th production teams was breached. Little Wu was the first to leap into the deep river. He led the masses in plugging up the breach with their bodies and at the same time mending and reinforcing the dam. He was the last to leave the river when the work was done.

Little Wu improved steadily day by day and the masses were more and more pleased with him. The old cadres who had wanted him removed from office again had confidence in him. They said, "He is after all a good sapling and grows well."

When the production brigade formed its leadership squad, some of the old cadres gladly proposed that Little Wu be included in the leadership squad. However, in looking at his good points they failed to note his shortcomings. I said to myself: "With the help of all, Little Wu has greatly raised his ideological consciousness. He has corrected his mistakes promptly and done many good deeds. However, the course of his recent progress is short, he has as yet not undergone any severe trials, and he still lacks experience in class struggle in the ideological sphere. As old poor peasant Wu Lien-sheng has said, 'He is like a pea that rolls to both sides.' He still wavers. Achievements should of course be confirmed and commended, but if we praise and extol him unduly, we may blind him to himself and make him too proud of himself."

Accordingly I explained to the old cadres of the brigade why we must seize upon Little Wu's main aspect so that he might play his role fully, and at the same time solve the problems of a secondary aspect one by one. Meanwhile, I also told Little Wu to look for his own shortcomings amid voices of praise, fight selfishness behind his achievements, throw himself actively into the three major revolutionary movements, and temper himself more in the storm.

After that, the revolutionary leadership group of the brigade posted Little Wu in the struggle-against-the-enemy command H.Q. in charge of special cases. Nurtured by Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Little Wu had his mind broadened and insisted on taking part in collective productive labor. He worked together with others on an experimental paddy field last year, and it produced more than 1,000 catties per mow.

* * *

RE-EDUCATION OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Educate Engineering and Technical Personnel With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Revolutionary Committee of the 14th Radio Plant of Shanghai organized the workers to re-educate the engineering and technical personnel, incessantly heighten their political consciousness and develop their activeness in revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1970)

(According to NCNA Shanghai, January 9) The revolutionary committee of the 14th Radio Plant of Shanghai conscientiously implement the Party's policy on intellectual elements, mobilize the broad masses of revolutionary workers to use invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to re-educate all the engineering and technical personnel in the factory, heighten the ideological consciousness of the engineering and technical personnel, fully mobilize their activeness and effectively push forward the vigorous development in revolution and production in the factory. During the past year or so the engineering and technical personnel in this factory have remained together with the masses of workers to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and develop the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." They have overcome various difficulties and successfully trial-manufactured more than 20 high-class precision products and thus made contributions to the development of the electronic industry of our country. Some of the trial-manufactured products are up to advanced standards.

Engineering and technical personnel comprise 27 percent of the total personnel of the 14th Radio Plant of Shanghai. Under Chairman Mao's glittering guidance: "Most or a great majority of the students trained in old schools can be integrated with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Some of them are even capable of invention or creation. But they must be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of the correct line to change their old ideas thoroughly. Such intellectual elements are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers." The revolutionary committee of the 14th Radio Plant of Shanghai, in the course of organizing the masses of workers to re-educate them, energetically gave prominence to proletarian politics and Mao Tse-tung's thought and achieved marked results in placing politics in command and ideology in the first position.

Educating the Technical Personnel To Transform Their World Outlook Thoroughly

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Why is the question of the human factor a fundamental question and a question of principle?" The revolutionary committee of the 14th Radio Plant of Shanghai organized the engineering and technical personnel to study Chairman Mao's teaching

conscientiously and repeatedly and developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly in order to truly place their standpoint on the side of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

During the past year or so the revolutionary committee of the factory held nine Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, organized the engineering and technical personnel to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's glittering work "the three constantly read articles" and the Party's policy on intellectual elements, and adopted the method of "inviting in" and "going out" to invite old workers who suffered much and deeply hated the old society to deliver recalling-bitterness and thinking-about-sweetness reports to the intellectual elements so as to stimulate their class consciousness.

In the meantime the revolutionary committee of the factory led the engineering and technical personnel to repudiate, in association with their own thinking, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff such as "business first," "experts rule the factory," etc., and energetically repudiate bourgeois ideas of profit and fame so as to heighten their political consciousness incessantly.

In one of the departments in the factory a small number of the technical personnel were comparatively bourgeois in thinking. Once when they were trial-manufacturing a new product they divided themselves into two trial-manufacture centers, setting up two workshops with the same equipment to do the same job. But neither of the trial-manufacture centers got anywhere, thus delaying the manufacture of the new product.

This time a group of workers in the factory with a high degree of political consciousness took the initiative in organizing an investigation team to go to this department to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the support of the revolutionary committee of the factory this workers' investigation team conducted penetrating investigations and studies and held factory-wide on-the-spot repudiation meetings.

As a result, many engineering and technical personnel repudiated bourgeois ideas of profit and fame such as "when products are ready we become famous," etc., and energetically struggled against selfish and impure thinkings in their heads. After thinking was unified the two trial-manufacture teams were combined into one, personnel were reduced and more than 40,000 yuan's worth of equipment was spared.

Collective research greatly accelerated the progress of the trial-manufacture of this new product. Many technical personnel said with deep understanding: "Individualism can only get smaller and smaller; in the bourgeoisie it can only sink deeper and deeper into the mud slough. It is only by going into the masses of workers to receive re-education and undergo thorough transformation that we can truly sever relations with the bourgeoisie and move our standpoint, viewpoint, thinking and feeling to the side of the proletariat.

Bold Application in Education

In order to enable the engineering and technical personnel to do a better job in practicing integration with the masses of workers, the revolutionary committee of the factory adopted the following measures according to the actual situation of production in the unit.

1. Sending some of the design personnel to the workshops to study, labor, do designing, and carry out trial-manufacture together with the workers so as to change the past situation of concentration of intellectual elements in the offices and their grave detachment from reality, from the masses and from manual labor.

2. Merging of some of the technological offices with workshops which they serve so that technological personnel could design or conduct research in the workshops and by the side of the machines and honestly learn from the workers.

3. Selecting and sending a group of the best workers to the offices so as to break the "monopoly" of the intellectual elements and establish firmly the workers' position there.

After the adoption of these measures by the organization the revolutionary committee of the factory and the broad masses of workers again did a great deal of ideological work to help the engineering and technical personnel to heighten their political consciousness. Leadership at various levels regularly organized the masses of workers to comment on the technical personnel, evaluate their achievements, and criticize their shortcomings so as to make them advance incessantly. The revolutionary committee of the factory also regularly held discussion and application meetings in which they arduously transform their world outlook with the help of some of the workers. Engineering and technical personnel with comparatively more marked achievements joined the discussions and took part in application so as to accelerate the ideological revolutionization of the other engineering and technical personnel.

There was a technician in this factory who liked to put on airs of an intellectual element, refused to take notice of what happened around him, and concentrated only in studying foreign doctrines. The masses called him an "expert of foreign doctrines." But his thinking underwent great changes after he was sent down to a workshop and received education and assistance from the workers. Now he carries Chairman Mao's works with him everyday and studies them with the workers whenever he has time. He humbly learns from the excellent qualities of the working class, volunteers to do difficult work and shuns fame. During the first half of last year the masses selected him to be an active element in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Instruments Bureau system. He spoke at many discussion and application meetings in the factory about his experience in receiving re-education, which served as a profound education for many engineering and technical personnel in the entire factory.

After sending the engineering and technical personnel down to the workshops the factory saw to it that they had time to receive labor tempering and be organized to take part in the trial-manufacture and production of a series of new products so as to develop fully the role of the engineering and technical personnel. As early as the end of 1964 a trial-manufacture group was set up in No. 4 Workshop by several technicians to trial-manufacture a super-advanced new type of high-tension silicon part. But the product they turned out after two years and seven months was below production standards. Last year after these technicians were sent down to the workshop to conduct trial-manufacture together with the workers on the first line of production they successfully trial-manufactured this advanced new product after only nine months' time.

Grasping Living Ideas and Doing Work Meticulously

Some of the technicians developed a living idea of concentrating only on manual labor and becoming unwilling to do more work after they were sent down to the workshops. Thus the broad masses of revolutionary workers studied together with them Chairman Mao's related teachings and energetically repudiated with them renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of punishment by manual labor" and "manual labor for the sake of getting a coating of gold" so as to help them in correcting their attitude toward manual labor, handle well the relation between manual labor and work, enabling them to attain a condition in which they conscientiously take part in labor tempering to transform their world outlook and at the same time actively throw themselves into the work of trial-manufacture of new products.

Later when some of the three-in-one technical innovation groups successfully trial-manufactured a batch of new products some of the technicians who took part in this work again became self-complacent and began to give prominence to the personal role. The revolutionary committee of the factory promptly grasped this living idea, held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings such as "The masses are the true heroes," repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff such as "experts ruling the factories," "the masses are backward," etc., and used positive and negative experiences and lessons to demonstrate that technical personnel would get nowhere if they did not integrate with the masses. After receiving repeated and penetrating ideological education the broad masses of technical personnel further strengthened their concept of the masses and began to learn from the workers even more humbly.

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Workers of Tach'ing Oilfield Again Achieve a New Record in the New Year

by

An NCNA Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1970)

> Workers of Tach'ing oilfields worked with redoubled vigor on New Year's Day and in the days following, greatly increasing the daily output of crude oil, according to the following report.-- SCMP Ed.

Greatly encouraged by Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i, workers in Tach'ing, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, are determined to accomplish in the new year the fighting tasks put forward by the 9th Party Congress in a still better and faster manner so as to win still greater victories as well as glorify Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland. During the past few days workers in Tach'ing held many study classes and stirred up an upsurge in studying and implementing Chairman Mao's important instructions and the spirit of the New Year editorial. The mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has been developing itself vigorously. During the past few days the daily output of petroleum was increased greatly and another group of new projects has begun production.

Stepped-Up Enthusiasm

At 4 a.m. on New Year's Day another large oil tank in Tach'ing was completed and began operation. A stream of oil flowed into the new tank through a huge oil pipe. Every worker was overjoyed that their flower finally bloomed and sang together loudly "The East Is Red."

The revolutionary workers of the No. 2 Oilfield Construction Brigade which was responsible for the construction of this oil tank sat around a temporary shed to sum up experience acquired in the course of the construction of this project in comparison with Chairman Mao's important instructions and the spirit of the New Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i. The workers said: The completion of this large oil tank is the shining achievement of Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people" and a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought!

In October last year this brigade heroically accomplished the construction target for the entire year more than three months ahead of schedule. But the workers in this brigade did not become arrogant and self-content in victory. They said in 1970 they would build an oil tank two and a half times bigger than any they had built in the past and every one of them was anxious to undertake this difficult task.

On the day when they started work the broad masses of revolutionary workers studied repeatedly great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching on "self-reliance" on the construction site and energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's preposterous theories such as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," "experts ruling the factories," "principle of crawling at a snail's pace," etc. This greatly aroused their revolutionary spirit. When they worked on the construction project the broad masses of revolutionary workers always put the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the foremost position and energetically developed vigorous and realistic socialist revolutionary emulation. This greatly accelerated the progress of the project.

Over 70 percent of the workers of No. 3 Detachment which was responsible for the construction of the main body of the oil tank were new workers. They followed Chairman Mao's teaching on "learning about war by making war" and learned as they worked. They eventually completed their construction of the main body of the tank of a good quality and at high speed. Leadership of this brigade always insisted on practicing face-to-face leadership. It used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the heads of the workers, therefore they successfully solved one difficult problem after another and overcame one difficulty after another. After three months of bitter struggle they outstandingly accomplished ahead of schedule the large oil tank planned to be completed in 1970 and created a miracle in the history of construction of oil tanks. At present they continue to throw themselves into the struggle with stepped-up enthusiasm.

Struggling Arduously To Drill New Wells

Oil well drilling workers who toil day in and day out in the vast oilfields repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i by the side of the drill and received great encouragement from the documents. Reviewing their glorious history of struggling everywhere to engage in the construction of oilfields, they said excitedly: Every victory we won was the result of Chairman Mao's wise leadership and also a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the past we relied upon the "two theories" and the "three constantly read articles" to build our country and eliminate the label of backwardness of our petroleum industry under Chairman Mao's great guideline of self-reliance. Today we shall use our own hands to make our contribution to the thorough destruction of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the first day of 1970, the revolutionary workers of No. 1209 Drilling Brigade fighting in a remote oilfield area concentrated their efforts on assaulting a "totally superior well." Old worker Huang Hsin-ts'ai recited Chairman Mao's latest instructions word by word which gave everyone enormous strength. The drill was turning at high speed and going down deeper and deeper; the project will be completed in another 100 meters. It was at this moment that the reservoir was quickly running out of water. Water is the blood for drilling. Once water supply stops the whole drilling machine will have to be stopped. The broad masses of revolutionary workers developed the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and braved the minus 30-odd degree cold to bring in chunk after chunk of ice and bucket after bucket of snow. They melted them with steam and used the water to keep the drilling machine running normally. Then they continued to struggle for more than an hour until the drilling of this well was successfully completed. A technical survey proved that this well was up to the standard of a "totally superior well." Thunderous hailing broke out on the drilling platform: "Long live Chairman Mao! May Chairman Mao live a long, long life!"

Tempering the Red Heart in Snow and Cold

The revolutionary workers of No. 4 Oil Production Command Post who were engaged in preparing new wells for operation in a remote oilfield area were greatly encouraged by Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i. They copied Chairman Mao's important instructions and posted it near the wells as the highest criterion for directing the preparation of the new wells for operation. The unit responsible for this preparation was a newly organized oil production team and an absolute majority of the workers were young people. They encountered a crucial test as soon as they began their battle: The severe cold here of several dozen degrees below freezing point cracked the gate of the exhaust pipe of the heating boiler and hot water of over a hundred degrees at high pressure gushed out of the crack after work was started. It would explode and stop the production of the new well if it was not immediately repaired. At this moment young worker Yang Fu-min, who was the well leader, rushed forward and used his hands to stop the hot water from leaking out so that the comrades could change the gate. Bloody blisters formed in Yang's hands as soon as they came into contact with the red hot crack. At this time he recited word by word: "Be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, we must surmount every difficulty to win victory" until the gate was repaired.

This oil production team of young workers continued to struggle for two days without rest but the pulley for the well still had not arrived. Should they take a rest while waiting for the pulley and continue to struggle later or should they go and fetch the pulley without interrupting the struggle? The answer of the young workers was: Go and fetch the pulley and continue to struggle! They crossed snowy mountains and ice fields and brought the heavy pulley to the well on their shoulders and insured the continuation of the work of preparing the well for operation.

Revolutionary committee chairman and military representative Yang Yu-sheng who had not been down to the frontline for several days went out to inspect every well before the crucial moment of commencement of oil extraction. He studied Chairman Mao's important instructions and fought with the workers wherever he went. In this manner the leading members of No. 4 Oil Production Command Post fought nature together with this new generation of workers and accomplished this difficult task of preparing the new wells for operation.

Continuing To Make Revolution and Assault the Summit

On January 2 workers of the Electric Supply Shop of Tach'ing Oil Refinery were discussing their experience of the successful manufacture of a high-tension switch under the encouragement of Chairman Mao's important instruction and the New Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i. An old worker said: When we are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought we oil refining workers dare to assault new summits.

Tach'ing Oil Refinery is a modern plant up to international standards built within a short period of time by relying solely on our own efforts under Chairman Mao's guideline of independence and self-reliance. Capitalist-roaders said in the past: "This is a new technology in the world, you should be satisfied if you can operate it; don't ever think about anything fancy." But after studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively the workers decided to climb even higher. They boldly engaged in innovations on advanced equipment and doubled its oil refining capacity.

Under such a favorable situation the oil refining workers did not feel contented, they continued to advance forward heroically. The electric supply shop is an essential unit in the oil refinery with highly automatic equipment but the workers were determined to create newer equipment which could guarantee safe production even under complicated conditions. They organized a three-in-one assault team consisting mainly of workers but also with some revolutionary cadres and technical personnel. By utilizing discarded old materials and substitution equipment to conduct repeated trials they finally successfully manufactured and put into operation a new type of high-tension switch on the second day of 1970. Oil refining workers said excitedly: The successful trial-manufacture of this new equipment saved 15,000-odd yuan for the state; but what is more significant is that we once again tempered our red heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

* * *

PLA

Heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army Wire-Laying Company

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 14, 1970)

the 5th wire laying company of the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army has been cited as a "four good" pace-setter because its members, taking the invincible mao tsetung thought as their guide, showed the dauntless revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in carrying out their tasks across the gobi desert and steep mountains. they fulfilled their assignments for several years running despite all hazards, in line with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the company has been cited as a "four good" company for the past nine years and won warm praise from fraternal companies as being as well-tempered as "a sharp knife blade".

the company was assigned to put tele-communications lines up across the gobi desert at the beginning of last year, which is a windy season in the desert area. the linemen had to overcome unusual difficulties. during sand storms, they were unable to make out even a person nearby, which made line-surveying very difficult. those working high on the poles, in particular, had to withstand furious winds that threatened to sweep them away. however, the revolutionary fighters armed with mao tsetung thought kept right on. the commanders and fighters recited aloud this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." they encouraged each other and carried on their work in the teeth of sand storms, and their militancy grew with the intensity of the sand storms

in summer, the temperature at noon rose to 40 degrees centigrade. the coal-tar painted on the poles became soft in the scorching heat. but the fighters vied with one another to carry the poles on their shoulders. a new fighter named wang pei-kan continued his work even when his uniform was soaked with the melting tar and his shoulders bled. he could not sleep because of the pain in his shoulders so he got up and studied chairman mao's works. he drew encouragement from mao tsetung thought to overcome the pain of his body. the hard struggle by the commanders and fighters of the company ensured that the tele-communications lines were strung across the gobi desert.

the 5th company arrived in the cloud-touching holan mountain to put up tele-communications lines last autumn. heavy rains fell at the foot of the mountain while heavy snow covered the top. it was a difficult job to carry the telegraph-poles up hill but, to the revolutionary fighters armed with mao tsetung thought, nothing was beyond achievement. they carried poles, each weighing some 150 kilogrammes, up the steep mountain slopes. the road was treacherous. they slipped and fell, regained their footing, and continued the climb. they called the place an excellent battlefield for tempering the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

it was biting cold on the mountain. working in the air on the telegraph-poles, their hands and feet became numb. the icy wires cut the skin on their fingers and tore at their flesh, but they kept on with the work. veteran armyman wan kao was working on the poles. he was suffering from stomach trouble. comrades wanted him to go down and rest. but he refused and headed for the heaviest work. when his stomach pained, he would tighten the belt and continue. after six days of arduous struggle, tele-communications lines were strung across the hotan mountain.

in winter, the company braved cold of over 20 degrees below zero centigrade to carry out an emergency job on the plateau. the lines were designed to run across a 60-metre wide river that had ice floes. the ice floes rushed down rapidly, threatening their lives. deputy political instructor li chih-lin led the armymen in studying chairman mao's great teaching: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'". all pledged to carry out chairman mao's instruction "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" by their concrete action. if the revolution required, they were ready to cross a hill of swords or a sea of fire to fulfil the task.

the battle to lay the wires across the river started. platoon leader yang chih-cheng was the first to jump into the chest-deep icy water. he led a prospecting team in groping for the way. close behind came platoon leaders kuo yu-pei and hsu mai-o, carrying the wires. following their example, the fighters jumped into the icy water and plunged into the fight. ice floes cut their skin and made them bleed. but they persisted. they finally set up tall telegraph-poles on the two banks, with wires over the icy river.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

PLA Medical Workers Serve Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1970)

directing their service at the rural areas and units at the grassroots level, the medical workers of the chinese people's liberation army are whole-heartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. they have thus made important contributions in the struggle to carry out and defend chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work.

they have followed chairman mao's great teachings "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the p.l.a. medical workers have made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and mercilessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the arch renegade liu shao-chi. in the course of the

struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. they have inherited and carried forward the p.l.a. medical workers' glorious revolutionary tradition. brimming with revolutionary enthusiasm and taking their medical kits with them, large numbers have gone to the countryside and units at the grassroots level to give the workers, peasants and soldiers medical service.

according to rough statistics, over 6,100 p.l.a. medical teams made up of more than 40,000 medical workers had gone to rural areas by the end of 1969. in addition, 22,000 medical workers had been sent to give medical service to armymen on the frontiers and islands and at work sites.

the medical teams are also mao tsetung thought propaganda teams. they popularize mao tsetung thought wherever they bring medical service.

carrying their treasured books of chairman mao's works and climbing mountains, medical team members of the p.l.a. general hospital, who had made medical tours of yenan, learned from the revolutionary spirit of the people in this old revolutionary base while taking medical service to the caves of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

braving storms and violent waves, the roving seaborne health work team of the p.l.a. kwangchow units has plied among scores of islands year in and year out, bringing medical service to the commanders and fighters there who are defending the islands and to the poor and lower-middle peasants and making chairman mao's concern for them be felt in the southern most part of the motherland.

a medical team of a hospital of the p.l.a. general logistics department, which makes the rounds of plateaux, went to the chinghai-tibet plateau some four to five thousand metres above sea level after overcoming many difficulties and served the armymen and tibetan peasants and herdsmen. it has brought the radiance of mao tsetung thought to the icy and snow-capped mountains.

disregarding bitter cold and sweltering summer weather, members of the medical teams in the countryside have taken their service into the fields and the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and done operations right in the peasants' homes. they have been warmly praised by the members of the people's communes.

armed with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the medical workers have constantly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and their spirit is vigorous and militant. in treating the workers, peasants and soldiers, they have shown a boundless sense of responsibility in their work and boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people.

after a poor peasant woman with cancer of the breast had been examined at the out-patient department of a hospital under the p.l.a. nanking units, she immediately returned home. having discussed her case later, the doctors felt that the woman should be hospitalized only to learn that she had not given her address. the hospital medical workers went searching for her through the nearby villages. they did everything they could to find her and finally located the woman and brought her back to the hospital where she was operated on.

through their practical experience, the army medical workers concluded that to realize chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work, it is imperative to "liberate" medical technique from the hands of a small number of medical workers and popularize it among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. in addition, greater attention should be paid to the use of chinese medicine including local medicinal herbs. with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they went deep among the masses and, by carrying out innumerable experiments, including trying various medicines on themselves, discovered and developed many new remedies and prescriptions using chinese medicine which proved to be highly effective, easy to make and use, and cheap.

the army medical teams in different parts of the country have thus far trained 274,000 peasant-medical workers, or "barefoot doctors" as the poor and lower-middle peasants affectionately call them. in addition, they have helped more than 7,500 production brigades in rural people's communes set up or improve their cooperative medical services. a medical team of the peking units of the p.l.a. has helped the people's communes in hsinglung county, hopei province, train a whole contingent of medical and health workers, with an average of 8 to a production brigade. this has enabled the people's communes in this mountainous county to locally treat minor and normal diseases and injuries in the production teams or brigades. a medical team of a hospital of the p.l.a. kwangchow units touring the rural areas has successfully conveyed basic knowledge of chinese medicine and medical herbs, new acupuncture methods and first-aid to every family of the commune members.

directing their attention to the rural areas and the organizations at the grassroots level, the army medical workers have treated and cured a number of difficult diseases formerly regarded as "forbidden zones" in treatment, thus scaling one peak after another in medical technique.

ever since the army "advanced health section serving the people whole-heartedly" successfully removed a 45-kilogramme tumour from the abdomen of woman commune member chang chiu-chu, a miracle in medical history, many more tumour cases once considered "incurable" have been cured. more than 1,000 tumour cases have been successfully treated by medical workers of the peking, kwangchow, nanking, shenyang and tsinan units and of the air force units. three of the tumours removed weighed more than 50 kilogrammes.

because they are simple and effective, the new acupuncture methods created by the army medical workers are being popularized among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and an increasing number of people are able to apply them. these new methods have helped restore paralytics' ability to move, blind people's sight, and deaf-mutes' voices, enabling them to utter joyfully the strongest sound of this era: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the army medical workers are now earnestly engaged in summing up their experience and arming themselves further with chairman mao's instruction: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they are determined to make ever new contributions in 1970 to the carrying out and defence of chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work.

Medical Team on Northwest China's Chinghai Grassland

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 14, 1970)

a roving medical team which gives devoted service to the tibetan herdsmen on the panma grassland in the kuolo tibetan autonomous chou in chinghai province, northwest china, is praised by the poor herdsmen as "good doctors sent by chairman mao". following our great leader chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", this medical team is following the route traversed by china's red army in their historic long march in the 1930's and working in the bayan kara mountains about 5,000 metres above sea level, bringing medicine and hygiene to every tent on the grassland and the warmth of chairman mao's attention to the tibetan poor herdsmen.

as soon as the medical team formed by the provincial public health and disease prevention station arrived on the grassland, the members went to visit every tent of the herdsmen on different pastures, taking medical supplies with them. a group of medical workers had to cover a good distance to reach the kejihchai people's commune. they walked across the grassland for two days and arrived at the hazardous mountain area in which the commune is located. going up the mountain they had to struggle up a zigzag path carved out of steep cliffs along the turbulent tatu river. some sections of the path were nothing but some tree branches put up on the side of the cliffs. in the course of their hazardous travel, they recognized some slogans chiselled on the cliff face by the red armymen decades ago, and they were inspired. they said: "so as to free our class brothers and sisters from disease, we will take the red army as our example and overcome any difficulty no matter how great." they recited this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", and marched on courageously "following in the footsteps of our red armymen" as they put it. their food was fried flour that they carried with them and they drank water from the streams. it was in this way that they reached their destination victoriously.

the herdsmen of the commune live far from one another so that the medical team could visit just one tent in a whole day's trip some times. ignoring their fatigue, the medical workers went round from tent to tent to propagate chairman mao's revolutionary line in health work and disseminate knowledge on disease prevention among the poor herdsmen, and give medical treatment. thanks to their warm-hearted attention, some herdsmen who had been bed-ridden were able to work again.

the medical team kept to the orientation of stressing disease prevention while paying attention to treatment. they explained to the herdsmen the causes of their diseases and how to prevent and cure them. they passed their skill to some herdsmen and trained them to be "barefoot doctors". as a result, medical service on the grassland has greatly improved and the incidence of disease has been cut drastically.

a tibetan woman member of the yaochin commune named ssnmao was very ill in the early winter of 1969. when the medical workers hurried to her tent, she had fainted from pain. after giving first aid, they diagnosed the case as acute appendicitis and had to operate promptly. tney made up their minds to surmount the difficulties

arising from poor facilities and to save their class sister. they improvised an operating table and performed the operation successfully.

heavy snows set in after the operation and the temperature dropped. the medical team members brought the patient into their warm tent and took turns in nursing her carefully. the patient recovered quickly. she said: "i will surely devote my life, which has been saved by chairman mao, to the revolution and study and work hard so as to repay his goodness."

several poor herdsmen had been diagnosed as having leprosy by a quack in the past. they had been obliged to live in the mountain far away from the collective. hearing of this, the medical workers tried their best to find out what it was all about and resolved to check up on the so-called leprosy patients and cure them. crossing the rugged mountains, they came to the homes of two such patients. when the visitors told them: "we're doctors sent by chairman mao to treat poor herdsmen patients", they shouted "long live chairman mao exclamation"

cherishing profound proletarian feelings, the medical workers made careful check-ups. it turned out that the patients did not have leprosy but a general skin disease and some other ailments. the case was the same for others. nearly all the patients were cured quickly and went back to their collective to live and work happily.

EXEMPLARY BRIGADES

Production Brigade Near Peking Transforms Hilly Area Through Hard Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1970)

in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of a production brigade on peking's rural outskirts have transformed their poor, stone-strewn gullies into a fertile area after working hard and self-reliantly for three winters and springs.

the brigade reaped an all-time record harvest in 1969. it not only achieved self-sufficiency in grain but sold surplus grain to the state.

the hungshihmen production brigade is in a hilly area at the foot of the ancient great wall in pingku county. the brigade's 46 families, comprising over 200 people, live scattered in nine gullies. in the man-eating old society, ruthless exploitation by the landlord class forced the poor and lower-middle peasants to move from the plains to this poor hilly area. during the war of resistance against japan, the japanese aggressors carried out arson and looting in this area, turning it into "no man's land". under the leadership of chairman mao, the people of the country drove the japanese imperialists from china and overthrew the reactionary kuomintang rule, and the poor and lower-middle peasants in hungshihmen were thus saved from the depth of misery.

but the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi after liberation held back fundamental change in the backwardness of the area.

people's liberation army men, kinsmen of the people, arrived in the hungshihmen production brigade in the second half of 1965 during the great socialist education movement, bringing with them copies of the treasured revolutionary book of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". they organized the poor and lower-middle peasants into groups for the study of chairman mao's works.

the peasants repeatedly studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and his philosophical writings, imprinting every word of chairman mao's on their minds and taking chairman mao's instructions as their guide to action. with the help of p.l.a. comrades, cadres of the brigade party branch conscientiously studied chairman mao's instruction on learning from tachai. they realized that in order to transform their area, they must take the tachai production brigade as their example and advance along the road of self-reliance and hard struggle. the cadres made this pledge: "we are resolved to answer the call of our great leader chairman mao and work hard to reshape the poor, stone-strewn gullies to transform our area in three winters and springs. we will not only produce enough grain to meet our own needs but will also achieve a surplus."

the brigade party branch organized the party members, cadres and masses to study the teaching of the great leader chairman mao: "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. on a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted." it encouraged them to see the future: "now our gullies are full of stones, but if we make up our minds to work hard, we can turn the gullies into a granary." filled with confidence, the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants of the nationally-known tachai production brigade, transform the barren gullies in hungshihmen and make them serve socialism.

but a rich peasant tried to stir up trouble to obstruct them from taking the revolutionary road of self-reliance and hard struggle. the party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying this teaching of chairman mao's: "we should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports", and dealt telling blows at the class enemy.

one morning in the winter of 1965, all the commune members of the village, men and women, carried red banners and gathered in high spirits at the barren gullies in an opening ceremony for their project to transform nature. they started with the mass reading of chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". then the commune members took this pledge: "chairman mao exclamation under the guidance of brilliant mao tsetung thought, we vow to become the new 'foolish old man' of the socialist era. although the difficulties are great, our determination is stronger; the stones are hard, but our will is firmer. we are resolved to turn our construction site into a school for studying and applying your brilliant works in a living way exclamation"

it was cold and the ground was frozen. when a pick struck the ground, it often made only a white mark. the stones were big and there was not much earth and the brigade did not have enough implements. but the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with mao tsetung thought were dauntless. when soil was not easily available to build terraces, they took soil from rock crevices. when they were short of baskets, they made them. when ropes wore out, they plaited reeds into rope.

once a huge rock about the size of a motor-car had to be moved. some suggested that it be blasted. but brigade leader kuo yung-li, a communist party member who had been a farmhand half his life, had a different idea. he said: "it's true that the rock is huge. but it's not embedded in the earth. can't we find a way to move it and save the explosive?" some commune members were not convinced, so the brigade leader asked everybody to sit down and study the following teachings of chairman mao's: "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories and shops and all state-owned, co-operative and other enterprises. the principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything. this principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economics" and "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause ..." chairman mao's teachings clarified everyone. they crowded around the rock, some pulling, others pushing, while others tackled it with crowbars. as they tugged and hauled, they shouted: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." after three hours, they shifted the rock onto an embankment some twenty metres away.

for about a score of years brigade leader kuo yung-li has worked hard alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants, braving rain and wind. he is whole-heartedly devoted to the collective, to the public interest. he has retained the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants of hard struggle and plain living.

such "foolish old men" of the socialist era like kuo yung-li appeared one after another during the struggle to build terraced fields. one of them was the brigade party branch secretary and chairman of the revolutionary committee wang yu-lin, a poor peasant. he, his father and his son studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". during the struggle to transform nature, they worked very hard, undertaking the most arduous jobs. commune members called them "three generations of 'the foolish old man'".

in working for three winters and springs, the peasants of hungshihmen brigade, relying on the invincible mao tsetung thought and displaying the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", moved more than 40,000 cubic metres of earth and stones, built more than 200 embankments and terraced 3.3 hectares. in addition, they built a mountain road nearly three kilometres long. all this has transformed the land of the brigade.

Advancing in Spirit of Tachai, Model in China's Agriculture

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 15, 1970)

acting on the great leader chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsintien county, hunan province, south china, have had great success in transforming nature in the spirit of self-reliance. last year they won a record harvest, double the normal annual harvest prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. many advanced units of the tachai type have come to the fore in the county.

creating farmland on barren hills

a reservoir which was built in the neighbourhood of the chaochia production team in 1957 occupies a portion of the land of the team. the state then supplied part of the team's grain needs every year.

the great cultural revolution ushered in the dissemination of mao tsetung thought to an unprecedented extend and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken root in the minds of the people. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chaochia village said: "we've been supplied with grain by the state every year. so we've not won honour for chairman mao exclamation" they set up mao tsetung thought study classes to learn from tachai. after studying chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", they made up their minds to make the barren hills grown grain and thereby provide their food supply by their own efforts. a few class enemies raved: "since the reservoir flooded the village's farmland, it's right for us to be supplied with state grain. why reclaim wasteland and make trouble for ourselves?" the poor and lower-middle peasants saw through the class enemies' plot. they relentlessly exposed and repudiated the class enemies. they said with pride: "self-reliance is a bright road pointed out by chairman mao. we're determined to take it exclamation"

led by chao yang-kuei, vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, more than 100 men and women commune members marched to the nearby hills overgrown with thistles and strewn with rocks. in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" praised by chairman mao in an article, they worked hard in the biting cold, hacking at the thistles, removing the rocks and turning up the earth. many of them got blistered hands and bruised feet, but their revolutionary enthusiasm was high throughout. after working hard from the winter through to the next spring, they created some eight hectares of farmland on five barren hills. to improve the soil, they brought in silt from the distant reservoir and added a new layer of soil about half a foot deep to the land. their efforts ended their prolonged dependence on state grain supplies and enabled them to have surplus grain for sale to the state.

lead river water uphill

the hsinggan production brigade is located on the precipitous bank of the chungshui river, high above the water level and hemmed in by mountains on three sides. all 53 hectares of farmland was formerly dry land without irrigation, "farmland at the mercy of the heavens" as the peasants put it. before liberation, this area suffered from drought nine years out of every ten and yields were low. after liberation, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao, farm production and the livelihood of the peasants have been greatly improved. but, due to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in hsintien county, the water of the chunghsui river was not fully utilized and the situation of the brigade was not fundamentally changed.

during the great proletatian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade proposed building a dam across the river and leading the water up the mountains. some sceptics said: "water only flows down to a lower level, how can you lead it uphill?" the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely replied: "with mao tsetung thought to guide us we can surely lead the water up the mountains."

led by the members of the revolutionary committee of the brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants organized themselves into a water conservancy contingent and started the battle to transform the chungshui river. the most difficult work confronting them was carrying a ditch out of a steep cliff. teng chia-pao, commander of the militia battalion and a communist party member, took the lead in doing it. with nine other brigade members, he took the lead in hanging from the side of the cliff and chiselling holes in the rocks and setting off explosives. they accomplished the job of cutting a half-a-kilometre-long ditch after two weeks' hard work.

one brigade member of poor peasant origin, teng chin-teh, was injured when a rock fell on his feet. he told the poor and lower-middle peasants who came to look after him: "i'm all right. there's no need for you to take care of me. we must lead the river water uphill." as soon as his injuries healed, he got back into the battle. he was praised by the peasants as an "iron fighter of us poor and lower-middle peasants". the dam across the river was built after two years of hard struggle. this was promptly followed by installing a water turbine pump and a 400-metre pipe to lead the water uphill for the farmland. when the brigade had an unprecedented rich harvest last year, the overjoyed poor and lower-middle peasants said with pride: "with chairman mao's instructions as our guide to action, we can surmount any difficulty and win victory."

ouchiatang brigade wrests grain from barren hill slopes

great changes have taken place in ouchiatang where in the old society both the people and the soil were poor. however, because the renegade liu shao-chi and his local agents made desperate efforts to undermine chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the socialist enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants was suppressed. as a result, ouchiatang did not put an end to its backwardness and could not be self-sufficient in grain.

after the ouchiatang production brigade revolutionary committee was established in november 1968, it sent representatives to visit the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and ran a mao tsetung thought study class to learn from tachai and to study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we must win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland. we will reclaim hill slopes and turn them into good, high-yielding fields in order to support the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants started the work in an area full of weeds, thistles and rocks. braving a roaring wind from the north and a heavy snowstorm in january 1969, they began their battle to wrest grain from the barren hills.

the brigade revolutionary committee organized the poor and lower-middle peasants at the work site to study chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" conscientiously so as to arm their minds with mao tsetung thought.

communist party member huang hsiang-teh never left his post, which had the hardest conditions. his hands were rubbed raw from his strenuous digging of the frozen ground. reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he kept on working.

in her sixties, wang huo-ching, who is the mother of an armyman, also hurried to take part in reclamating the hilly land. when others advised her to rest, she said: "chairman mao has called on us to learn from the people of tachai and to take their road of building the countryside through hard struggle. it doesn't matter if we have to go through some hardship and fatigue since we are working to wrest grain from the barren hill slopes to support our country's construction."

the peasants did not take any time off even during the spring festival. they worked hard for 40 days at a stretch and eventually succeeded in reclaiming about seven hectares of paddy fields. they immediately followed this up by building a four-kilometre-long canal to ensure that a large tract of farmland would give high, stable yields regardless of drought or waterlogging.

the brigade's grain output last year was more than double that of 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan "Liberation News" Calls on the People to Persist in Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1970)

the north kalimantan people can win thorough liberation only by resolutely taking the road of armed struggle, building a people's army and drowning the british imperialist and malayan reactionaries in the vast ocean of people's war through sustained and arduous struggles, said an editorial of the north kalimantan "liberation news" in its 110th issue.

the editorial stated that through their practice of armed struggle in the last seven years, the north kalimantan people "have come to realize more deeply that they will have a bright future only when they resolutely take the road of armed struggle. therefore, no matter how arduous and tortuous this road may be and no matter how dearly it may cost, we will never hesitate in taking this road."

the editorial quoted the great leader chairman mao as saying: "experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed."

dwelling on the present excellent international situation, the editorial pointed out that the north kalimantan people have derived inspiration from the experience of struggle of the people of the world, especially that of the chinese people. "we have correctly taken the road of armed struggle. we firmly persist in defeating the british and malayan reactionaries by the people's armed forces," the editorial said.

the editorial said: under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, we have summed up our experience of struggle in the past 18 years and realized that to obtain complete emancipation of north kalimantan, it is necessary to accomplish the three major tasks: the building of a party, an army and a broad national united front.

the editorial pointed out that chairman mao has said: "without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the communist party would have any standing at all in china and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph." it added: the great task of organizing a people's armed force has historically fallen on the shoulders of each and every one of us revolutionaries. on the basis of running study classes on a big scale to study mao tsetung thought and of consolidating our ranks organizationally, we will energetically develop mass work and at the same time strive to arm the masses and gradually establish a powerful people's army.

the editorial said: "chairman mao has said: 'the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people.' therefore, we must have firm faith in the masses, rely on them and go among them; we must make every effort to create all necessary conditions and adopt all effective means to unite the masses, educate them, arm their minds and make our contributions to the establishment of a red people's army."

Malayan Revolutionary Radio Condemns Agnew's Criminal Activities in Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary yesterday denounced severely u.s. imperialist chieftain agnew for his conspiratorial visit to malaya on january 7.

the commentary said: "confronted with the world people's revolutionary storm against u.s. imperialism, the nixon administration which is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad dispatched vice-president agnew to malaya to conduct conspiratorial activities. its purpose is to place the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique under its tighter control so as to take over the dominant position of british imperialism in malaya."

prior to agnew's arrival at kuala lumpur and singapore, it said, both cliques called out large numbers of police and troops and secret agents to keep a strict guard. despite such measures, the malayan people of various nationalities were still able to express in all kinds of ways their burning anger and bitter protests. posters and leaflets inscribed with "u.s. aggressors, get out of malaya exclamation" and "agnew, get out of malaya exclamation" could be seen everywhere.

the commentary pointed out that both in kuala lumpur and singapore, agnew tried hard to boost the morale of his puppets and instructed them to strengthen their collaboration with other lackeys of u.s. imperialism in rigging up a regional organization for aggression to serve the counter-revolutionary strategy of u.s. imperialism.

it said: the criminal activities of agnew have proved once again that in its last-ditch struggle, u.s. imperialism will not only stay on in southeast asia but will also pursue more frantically its policy of aggression.

in recent years, it continued, u.s. imperialism has accelerated the pace of its aggression in malaya, bringing greater miseries to the malayan people. in may last year, u.s. imperialism, together with british imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, instigated the rahman-razak clique to engineer a national massacre and sent special agents of the u.s. federal bureau of investigation to malaya to carry out counter-revolutionary activities. the malayan people will call u.s. imperialism to account for these heinous crimes.

In conclusion the commentary pointed out that the great nineteen seventies, a great decade when the flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle will rage everywhere, has now arrived and u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique, will surely be destroyed.

THAILAND

Victories in People's Armed Struggle Prove US-Thanom Clique to Be Paper Tiger, Says Thailand People's Radio

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1970)

"the remarkable victories won by the people of thailand in their armed struggle under the leadership of the communist party of thailand have borne out once again the teaching of chairman mao tsetung that 'all reactionaries are paper tigers'", said the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article yesterday.

the article stated, "armed to the teeth, the u.s.-thanom clique though outwardly strong is by no means really powerful. the people of thailand have clearly seen through its very nature as a paper tiger."

the u.s. and thai reactionaries have resorted to fascist means to suppress the thailand people's armed forces, but they have met with ignominious failure, the article said. "all this is due to the fact that the u.s-thanom clique is the ferocious enemy of the people. the united states is the aggressor and the thanom clique a traitor. they are working hand in glove to oppress, exploit, suppress and massacre the people, in an attempt to enslave them. they are unjust, decadent reactionaries and are not supported by the people. they are meeting with mounting resistance and more telling blows from the people and are going nearer and nearer to their doomsday."

the article stressed: "it is not the u.s-thanom clique but the people who are really powerful, because the people's revolutionary forces are the progressive forces, their struggle is a just struggle for the liberation of the country and the people, and truth is on their side. that is why more and more people support and participate in the revolutionary armed struggle against the u.s.-thanom clique."

the article continued: "in the struggle, we the people follow the teaching of chairman mao tsetung that 'strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously.' strategically, we despise the u.s.-thanom clique as a paper tiger. so long as we overwhelm them with the spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win and never submit to them, we can defeat them finally. tactically, we take them all seriously. keeping high vigilance, using chairman mao tsetung's strategy and tactics of people's war and launching attacks on the enemy in a well-planned way, we shall gradually weaken the strength of the u.s.-thanom clique, steel ourselves in the flames of war and have the

people's forces grow from small to big and from weak to strong."

under the guidance of the brilliant mao tsetung thought, it said, the armed struggle of our people has made steady development and achieved greater victories. the people's revolutionary political power has been set up in many places and a more and more excellent revolutionary situation has been created.

the article said: the u.s.-thanom clique will never be reconciled to their failure. it is making a last-ditch struggle. throwing itself into the embrace of its u.s. master, the traitorous thanom clique is attempting to suppress and slaughter the people more frantically and on a larger scale during the current dry season. however, the thailand people's armed forces and the revolutionary people with higher revolutionary militancy have dealt fierce blows at the u.s.-thanom clique and defeated their "encirclement and suppression" operations again and again.

the article concluded: the more frantically the u.s.-thanom clique struggles, the more its very nature as a paper tiger will be exposed before the people. our people who dare to struggle and dare to win will certainly smash the enemy's suppression and finally defeat it.

US-Thai Reactionaries Doomed to Perish, Says "Voice of People of Thailand"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1970)

the desperate struggles of the u.s.-thanom clique can neither block the victorious advance of the revolutionary struggle of the people of thailand nor save the clique from its doom, said the "voice of the people of thailand" in an article broadcast yesterday.

the article said: "under the correct leadership of the communist party of thailand, the revolutionary struggle of the people of thailand is developing vigorously, striking hard at the rule of the u.s.-thanom clique and assailing the clique with the raging flames of people's war. in order to obstruct the people's armed struggle and maintain its own reactionary rule, the u.s.-thanom clique is making desperate exertions to ruthlessly intensify its intimidation and suppression of the patriotic activities of the people."

it said: of late, the thanom-praphas clique is busy conducting activities in various parts of the country to intensify, at the bidding of u.s. imperialism, the suppression of the people's patriotic activities. two days after his negotiations with spiro agnew in bangkok, thanom, chieftain of the traitorous clique, hurried to sakolnakorn, nakornpanom, nongkai, buriram, nakornrajsima, kalasindhu and surin provinces to direct the suppression of the people in the northeast and to quiet the fears of his troops and police there. then, he scurried to the north. from the end of last month to early this month, the vice-premier of the puppet clique praphas went through ten provinces in the north to make troop deployment for the suppression of the people.

the article also exposed the fact that the thanom clique had taken reactionary measures in various fields to step up the suppression of the patriotic struggle of the people of thailand.

in conclusion, it said: the u.s.-thanom clique can in no way save itself from defeat by its desperate struggles. the heroic people's liberation army and people of thailand, who always maintain high vigilance, are fully prepared to give the u.s.-thanom clique fiercer blows and bring it a more disastrous defeat. the more desperately the u.s.-thanom clique struggles, the nearer will be its doomsday.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Another Group of Chinese Engineering, Technical Personnel Arrive in Tanzania to Help Build Tanzania-Zambia Railway

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 13, 1970)

another group of chinese engineering and technical personnel arrived here today by the chinese ocean-going passenger ship "jianhua" to help in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway.

representatives from the tanzania-zambia railway authority and the tanzanian ministry of communications, transport and labour went aboard the ship to welcome the chinese engineering and technical personnel. chinese economic representative wang tsung-min, chinese commercial representative wang pu-yun and leader of the chinese working team for the tanzania-zambia railway pu ke also went aboard the ship to meet them.

speaking on behalf of the tanzania-zambia railway authority, l. mfalila, secretary of the authority's, extended warm welcome to the chinese personnel. he said that the governments and people of tanzania and zambia were very grateful to the chinese government and people led by chairman mao tsetung for their assistance to the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway. "'a friend in need is a friend indeed.' the chinese people are our genuine friends," he said.

he told the chinese engineering and technical personnel that they were not just railway builders; "you are anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist fighters who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us," he said.

in conclusion, mfalila emphasized that the enemies who were trying to undermine the construction of the railway were doomed to failure.

chinese economic representative wang tsung-min also spoke on the occasion.

Tanzanian President and First Vice President Receive Chinese Government and Army Representatives

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jan. 13, 1970)

president julius nyerere and first vice-president a.a. karume of tanzania received at the state house here this morning chou po-ping, representative of the chinese government, and mao yu, representative of the chinese people's liberation army, who have been invited to attend the celebrations of the sixth anniversary of zanzibar's armed revolution.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

chinese vice-consul at zanzibar liu ching-you was also present on the occasion.

US

US Workers' Wages Decline Steadily

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1970)

the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups are intensifying their fleecing of the working people in an effort to shift the daily deepening financial and economic crises onto them. this has brought about steady decline of wages and further impoverishment of the american workers, according to reports from washington.

extortionate taxation and inflation are important means employed by u.s. monopoly capital to exploit the american working people. it was reported that in 1969, the american people had to pay 36 cents for tax out of every dollar of income on the average, the highest record in the history of the united states. on the other hand, from january to november last year, u.s. consumer prices went up 5.7 per cent, the highest rise in 18 years. fleeced by exorbitant taxes and inflation, the american workers' real wages have declined year after year, with last year registering the biggest drop. u.s. official circles had also to concede that last november marked the tenth consecutive month in which real earnings of american workers were below the levels of a year earlier. in last october, the american workers' real wages were 1 per cent below those of last september on the average, while their earnings in last november were 1.1 per cent below october.

u.s. industrial production has declined consecutively since last august. confronted with an approaching crisis of "over-production", the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups are resorting to every conceivable means to shift the crisis onto the working people. beginning last october, the monopoly capitalist groups of the auto and aircraft industrial sectors reduced output through partial halt of production. consequently, the workers' working hours were cut and their wages were reduced drastically. it was reported that in last november, average pay of some 45 million workers declined 86 cents a week as a result of a compulsory cut in working hours.

by such perverse acts the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. the decline of real wages of the broad masses of the working people will lead to further dwindling of the home market. decidedly this will lead to further deepening of the crisis of "over-production". the ruthless exploitation by the monopoly capitalist groups is arousing the american working class to speedy upsurge of their strike struggle. in the first 10 months last year, the number of strikes held by american workers surpassed the record of 1968. the u.s. ruling circles were apprehensive over the further upsurge of the workers' movement this year. the u.s. labour department said in alarm recently that the number of workers to be involved in the year's struggle for wage increases will be "nearly double the figure for 1969 and larger than for any year during the 1960s."

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE

Sum Up Experience for the Sake of the Revolution

by

Hung P'ao-wen (紅炮文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 8, 1970)

> The following article takes those cadres to task who consider their participation in manual labor as a punishment for them or as a form of relaxation, who consider it highly dangerous to take up cultural work, and who avoid class struggle. It also criticizes cadres who "grasp politics and revolution" to the neglect of production and their official duties. --SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to sum up experience in earnest."

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, in which millions of Army men and civilians took part, has created extremely profound, rich and valuable experience for consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevention of restoration of capitalism, and building of socialism. In this great revolution that touches the soul of the people, the broad revolutionary masses, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have undergone severe trials in the big storm of class struggle and received profound education and tempering.

People are now summing up their own experiences on the basis of their own respective impressions and understanding. However, the consequences of their summing-up of experiences vary. Through summing-up of experience, some advance courageously with still greater youthful vigor along the direction of continuing revolution indicated by Chairman Mao. Others, having reviewed their own practice in struggle, either are proud and self-satisfied about their own achievements, or are so depressed by their own mistakes that they cannot muster enough courage to go on. These two vastly different results of summing up of experience are an expression of two different attitudes toward the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Those who sum up their experiences from the positive aspect belong to an overwhelming majority. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they regard the experience they have gained and the lessons they have learned from their practice of struggle in the great cultural revolution as a valuable asset in continuing revolution. Those comrades who have earned new merit in the great cultural revolution focus their experiences on one point: "All victories come from Chairman Mao and all credit is due to Chairman Mao." In order to closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao and continue to make revolution, they will "think whether the thing they do meets the needs of the people every time they do something, whether their words conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought every time they say something, and whether they are walking on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line every time they take a step." How well these people sum up their experiences!

Those comrades who have made mistakes realize with bitterness that "their greatest mistake has been their failure to do their work in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, their greatest trouble has come from their bourgeois world outlook, and their greatest hatred must be focused on the root of revisionism--renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i." "Doing wrong is often the precursor of doing right." They "turn their grievance into courage in struggling against self and repudiating revisionism, their dejection into youthful vigor in continuing to make revolution, and their resentment into determination to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution to the end.

Those who sum up experiences from the negative aspect belong to a small minority. They carry their achievements or mistakes on their backs as they would a burden. Comrades who have made few or no mistakes or those who have made some achievements enter the fact on the credit side of their account book and quite forget themselves in the midst of praise and personal honor. With the "Ego" as the core, they form wrong conclusions and lead themselves onto a wrong road.

Some of them who have made mistakes have also sighed: "Oh, the lesson is great!" However, they have not really learned their lesson. They cannot correctly sum up their experiences and lessons. As a result, they have not only not corrected their past mistakes, but sunk deeper and deeper in the slough of mud.

Why is it that two so very different results have come out of the summing up of experiences?

First there is the difference in the point of departure. Does one sum up experience for the revolution or for personal ends? Different points of departure reflect different class stands. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Wholeheartedly serve the people, and do not leave the masses for a single moment. Start from the interests of the people always instead of from the interests of individuals or small groups. Being responsible to the people is the same as being responsible to the leadership organs of the Party. All that forms our point of departure." Summing up experience from this point of departure is summing up experience for the revolution.

On the other hand, if we sum up experience from the point of departure of bourgeois individualism and bourgeois factionalism, we shall think only of our personal gains or losses and safety or danger, and consider only the interests of our own small mountain strongholds. We shall confuse right with wrong or good with bad, and shall basically renounce Mao Tse-tung's thought and the basic interests of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Seeing the same thing from two different points of departure, we shall arrive at two different conclusions. For example, on the question of cadre participation in collective productive labor some people firmly maintain that "Labor will temper red hearts, and the hoe will dig up the root of revisionism," but others say, "Labor is punishment" or "Labor is relaxation for the mind."

On the question of cultural work, some people "know clearly that the road ahead is full of danger, but the greater the danger, the more determined they are to advance." Others, however, think that "cultural work is dangerous" and that "eating this bowl of rice is hard work."

On the question of struggle within the Party, some people resolve to "be vanguard fighters of the proletariat and not 'old good men' who protect themselves by all means." Others, however, say, "We would rather be 'old good men.' They are slow to open their mouth when they speak, and they will take a detour when they come face to face with a problem."

Thus it may be seen that the question of point of departure and question of stand is an extremely important question. With a correct point of departure and working for the interests of the proletarian revolution, we shall be able to say correctly what is right and what is wrong, to what should our achievements be attributed and what is the root-source of our mistakes, and to arrive at correct conclusions which conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought. If the point of departure is wrong and we are working for ourselves and for individualism, then the conclusions we arrive at will inevitably be negative and mistaken.

In addition, there is the question of methodology. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to promote materialistic dialectics and oppose metaphysics and scholasticism." A point of departure of serving the revolution is not enough. There must also be a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and a scientific methodology must be grasped. That requires us to deal with everything and analyze everything with Chairman Mao's brilliant materialistic dialectics, the viewpoint of classes and class struggle, and the method of class analysis. In this way we shall be able to see clearly the mainstream and the essence through a mass of complex phenomena and repeated, zigzagging struggle, systematize our own simple perceptual knowledge and elevate it to rational knowledge, "find out the order of things," and sum up the good experience.

If we sum up experience by the metaphysical method, we shall not be able to see the mainstream and essence of things, but can only go from one phenomenon to another or one extreme to another.

For example, if we analyze the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and other work by means of materialistic dialectics, we shall know why production and non-political work will go astray unless they are under the command of revolution and politics, and why, unless production and non-political work are grasped, revolution and politics will be abstract and empty. In this way we may sum up the correct experience of "putting politics in command of all other work" and "firmly grasping revolution, vigorously promoting production."

Some people, who viewed this question by a metaphysical method, maintained in the past that "production is the hard target, but politics is a soft target" and grasped only production and all other work but neglected revolution and politics. Now they think that "It is dangerous to grasp non-political work, but quite safe to grasp politics," neglecting production and their proper work but talk emptily about revolution and politics.

A large amount of facts shows that those who have made mistakes and who are unable to sum up experience by means of Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics can change only the form of expression of their erroneous ideas but cannot find the essence of such erroneous ideas or dig out their root, i.e., the bourgeois world outlook, the "Ego." So, they can only go to and fro between two erroneous tendencies, but can never go out of the circle of error. Yesterday it was bureaucratism and "commandism" that suppressed the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses; today it becomes "tailism" which abandons leadership by the Party and "works in any way the masses like." Yesterday it was the slave mentality which did not oppose Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line; today it becomes anarchism that scorns revolutionary, organizational discipline. All this is a result of "learning lessons" negatively by a reactionary, metaphysical means.

Chairman Mao points out: "The proletariat want to reform the world according to their world outlook, and the bourgeoisie want to do the same according to theirs."

The two points of departure and two different methods in summing up experience lead to two different results, and in the final analysis, reflect the struggle between two basically antagonistic world outlooks. We should see that the proletariat will have to sum up their own experience in continuing the proletarian revolution and push the revolution toward development in depth, and that the bourgeoisie will also have to sum up their lesson of defeat, so that they may change their strategy and continue to hit back at the proletariat. The class enemy, unwilling to accept defeat and seizing the opportunity of our summing up of experience, are exploiting the backward thinking and negative feelings of some people, disguising themselves, and continuing to peddle their reactionary ideas, in an effort to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great revolutionary mass movement. We must not let them succeed in their criminal scheme!

We want to shout to those who negatively "sum up experience" by starting from the "Ego" and by a metaphysical means: "The various 'theories of danger' and 'theories of disadvantage' which you have produced, and your shift from the slave mentality to anarchism, from suppression of the masses to abandonment of leadership, from the pure business viewpoint to neglect of production, etc., and your erroneous tendency of going from one extreme to another are all because the poisonous influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has not yet been completely eliminated. They are all bourgeois things. Your 'experience' will lead you astray. Shouldn't you wake up now?"

We must take care to sum up experience from the practice of revolutionary struggle. Meanwhile, we must also closely relate our summing up of experience with the current practice of struggle. It is necessary to sum up experience for the revolution and direct the practice of revolutionary struggle with the experience summed up. That requires us to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way while summing up experience and persevere in developing an ideological revolution of struggling against self and repudiating revisionism. It is necessary to hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, struggle against the class enemy's counter-attack on the ideological front, further criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary black "Self-Cultivation," black "six theories," and all variants and eliminate their poisonous influence, struggle against the reactionary trends of thought in society, constantly guard against any 'return' of bourgeois thoughts to our heads, struggle against reactionary metaphysical thought, "learn the method of analysis and cultivate the habit of making analysis," and earnestly sum up experience.

In this way we shall be able to increase continuously our consciousness of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, further carry out ideological revolutionization well, carry out struggle-criticism-transformation successfully, and consolidate and develop the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Let us sum up experience for the revolution and, in the new, even greater fight of the seventies, win still greater victories!

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CAPITALIST TENDENCY

Revolutionary Committees in Areas Skirting Lanchow Municipality Lead Revolutionary Masses To Relentlessly Criticize Tendency Toward Capitalism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1970)

> Revolutionary committees at all levels in suburban Lanchow take measures to counter bourgeois corruption and sabotage and consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Lanchow, January 9) The revolutionary committees at all levels in rural areas skirting Lanchow municipality and the broad revolutionary masses conscientiously study great leader Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee and are determined to hold still higher the banner of the revolutionary mass criticism in the new year, to go further to criticize renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the tendency toward capitalism, so as to consolidate and develop the socialist front in the countryside.

After its establishment, Lanchow municipal revolutionary committee led the masses to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and to conscientiously carry out the series of latest directives given by Chairman Mao and the various proletarian policies. They won new victories one after another in the great struggle for grasping revolution and promoting production. After being defeated politically, the handful of class enemies who were not reconciled to their destruction vainly attempted to undermine socialism in the sphere of economy. They spread such capitalist black goods as "taking money as the key link," "abandoning farming in favor of commerce," "attaching greater importance to sidelines than to agriculture" and "attaching greater importance to money than to grain" in the suburban areas, in a vain attempt to undermine the socialist economy.

After making profound investigations, the municipal revolutionary committee held that to criticize the tendency toward capitalism and to systematically defeat erosion and sabotage by the bourgeoisie in the countryside was a prerequisite to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the collective economy of the people's communes and an indispensable measure for carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," and for developing the excellent current situation to a further extent. For this reason, starting from early October last year, the municipal revolutionary committee ran a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for two terms in succession,

admitting members of the leading groups of the district, commune and brigade levels and some responsible persons of the production teams.

Tightly grasping the link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, it armed the members of leading groups at various levels with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, led them to put on the table various expressions of the tendency toward capitalism, to examine the danger brought about by the tendency toward capitalism, and to criticize the capitalist ideas in running an enterprise, thereby greatly raising the consciousness of the broad masses of basic-level cadres in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

When the study class ran by the municipal revolutionary committee ended, the revolutionary committees at the district, commune and brigade levels immediately organized the broad masses to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types. For the past three months, study classes have been held for more than 1,500 groups and over 90 percent of the commune members have taken part in the study. The broad masses of commune members use the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to relentlessly criticize all tendencies toward capitalism. They resolutely drag out, struggle against, topple and discredit the handful of class enemies who carry out sabotage activities. With regard to a small number of commune members who have spontaneous tendency toward capitalism, they are educated persistently in positive examples. This not only deals a telling blow to the class enemies, but also educates the commune members.

Formerly, cherishing the erroneous idea that "it is better to manage a shop with a big capital," some members of the leading group of Shihlitien brigade, Anning commune, Anning district, conducted agricultural sidelines with "all-out efforts," carried out farming "perfunctorily" and were passive in struggling against the class enemies who incited the tendency toward capitalism, so that the collective economy was adversely affected.

After studying Chairman Mao's great directive, "It is imperative to grasp grain," and relentlessly criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary fallacy of "putting money in command," they greatly enhanced their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. They went in the fore to fight self and criticize revisionism in all production teams and restored much manpower and a big number of carts and horses to farmland capital construction.

Taking local conditions into consideration, the revolutionary committee of Tungch'uan commune in Hsiku district summed up the tendency toward capitalism in 30 expressions and led the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and link him with the handful of class enemies and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, thus greatly raising the consciousness of the broad revolutionary masses in resisting the tendency toward capitalism and adhering to the socialist orientation.

While leading the masses to relentlessly criticize the tendency toward capitalism, the revolutionary committees at various levels in areas skirting Lanchow municipality perseveringly educated the masses in the directive of "making all-round development while taking grain production as the key link." The revolutionary committees at various levels grasped a number of typical cases and quoted the facts to relentlessly criticize the tendency toward capitalism characterized by the ideas of "attaching greater importance to sidelines than to agriculture" and "attaching greater importance to money than to grain," thus giving a great impetus to the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the countryside.

The No. 1 production team and the No. 2 production team of Howan brigade, P'ingan commune, Hungku district, have generally similar natural conditions. However, the No. 1 production team tightly grasped the link of the class struggle and firmly implemented the directive of "making all-round development while taking grain production as the key link," so that its production increase step by step, and it had enough grain and to spare and sold a large amount of its surplus grain to the State.

In the No. 2 production team, because the class struggle was slackened, some people cherished the idea of "attaching greater importance to sidelines than to agriculture" and other tendencies toward capitalism. As a result, its revolution and production were adversely affected, and it not only failed to fulfill its tasks of requisition, but also had to be supplied with food grain by the State. The revolutionary committees at the municipal and district levels used these two living examples in the positive and the negative sides to educate the commune members, thereby raising the consciousness of the commune members in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and enabling them to understand that: Should they "attach greater importance to sidelines than to agriculture" and "attach greater importance to money than to grain," or make "all-round development while taking grain production as the key link"? This is a major problem in the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines and a problem concerning what flag we should hoist and what road we should take. Subsequently, the masses drew a clear line of demarcation between capitalism and socialism and resolved to make new contributions toward consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy.

In the areas skirting Lanchow municipality, after carrying out revolutionary mass criticism profoundly and penetratingly, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members greatly strengthened their concept of the situation as a whole. They had basically fulfilled their tasks of grain requisition for last year and overfulfilled all their tasks of delivering and selling oil-bearing crops, vegetables, fruits and other farming crops to the State. At present, inspired by Chairman Mao's important directives and the New Year's Day editorial, they are following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, displaying the revolu-

tionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, reclaiming land from the Yellow River, wresting grain from the barren mountains. They have whipped up a new upsurge in agricultural production based on the farmland capital construction. The poor and lower-middle peasants are determined to win still greater victories in revolution and production in the first year of the great 1970's.

* * *

QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill Quickly Accomplishes Productive Tasks and Continuously Improves Quality of Its Products

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1970)

> In their desire to fulfill production targets, leading comrades of No. 3 Cotton Mill of Peking have neglected quality control in production and as a result the quality of products of the mill fell.
>
> However, this state of affairs is now corrected with the help of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the mill, by making leading cadres realize that quality of products is not merely an economic problem, but may adversely affect Mao's strategic guideline of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, and doing everything for the people." --SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) With the help of the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the mill, the revolutionary committee of Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill and the broad masses of workers of this mill bring proletarian politics to the fore, carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and, relying on the efforts of the workers themselves, conscientiously implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao, strengthen productive management and correctly handle the relationship between quality and quantity of products. The whole mill has not only fulfilled the productive tasks for 1969 by 35 days ahead of schedule, but also raised the rate of top-grade cotton yarn and the rate of top-grade cotton cloth to above the past record level, thus creating the newest record ever made since the establishment of the mill.

Some time ago, a few leading comrades of this mill did not understand sufficiently the great significance of improving the quality of products. For the mere purpose of fulfilling their tasks, they one-sidedly demanded output at the expense of quality. Some other leading comrades failed to draw a clear line of demarcation between "putting production in the first position" and doing the work well under the command of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were not bold enough in leading production and grasping the problem of quality of products, so that products deteriorated in quality for some time.

With the help of the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this mill, the revolutionary committee obeyed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "All products must not only be plentiful in quantity but also be fine in quality and durable," and mobilized the masses to examine the problems in the quality of products. The masses were of the opinion that the key to implementing in an all-round manner the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" lay with the leadership.

Accordingly, the revolutionary committee set up a study class for cadres at and above the level of a squad leader. After studying Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, the leading members at all levels came to realize that the good or poor quality of products was not only the problem of a factory but also a problem involving the situation as a whole, not only an economic problem but also a problem concerning the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people."

With their thinking enhanced, the leading members immediately changed their styles of work and went unanimously to the first line to exercise face-to-face leadership, to tightly grasp political and ideological work and to extensively publicize the great significance of improving the quality of products. They took the lead in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, in criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting production in the first position" and "putting work in command," and in criticizing the dangers brought by anarchism to revolution and production, thus greatly raising the political consciousness of the masses of workers. The workers said: "We produce cotton cloth for the home market and for export. We must strive to achieve 'fine quality, high output, and low loss of material' in production. We must regard the elimination of a defect as annihilation of a class enemy and produce durable cloth for the workers, peasants and soldiers."

Bearing in mind the weak links in their work, many young workers went on their own initiative to practice basic skills during their spare time. They said: "Without competent skills, we cannot win a victory. We must not only practice skills. What is more important, we must train ourselves in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death." They unanimously expressed their will to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland, to tightly grasp the quality of products and to make the quality of cotton cloth reach and surpass the past highest level. To increase the rate of first-grade cotton cloth put in store, the workers of various branches formulated their fighting tasks. Bearing in mind the current situation, the broad masses of workers studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, ran Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, vigorously carried out "one helping another" and "both becoming red" activities, helped and learned from one another, and made progress together.

While raising the ideological consciousness of the leading members and the workers and increasing their sense of responsibility, the revolutionary committee of this mill--in view of the fact that some comrades regarded the rational regulations and systems as "hard and fast rules" and "supervision, strangulation and suppression" and took the heightening of the level of technical operations as "putting technique in the first position"--mobilized the masses to destroy the revisionist regulations and systems and to establish revolutionary ones in their place. It mobilized all the masses at all levels to raise their consciousness in observing the revolutionary regulations and systems.

In various workshops, a "three-in-one" force comprising workers, technicians and leading cadres was formed to examine the quality of products, thus insuring the quality of products of this mill. To raise the level of operational techniques, they brought the role of the old workers and engineers and technicians into full play. In order to help the young workers raise their technical level, many old workers unanimously formed "red pairs" with the young workers, got together with them to read Chairman Mao's works every day, to practice the basic skills, to help each other ideologically and to make progress together technically. The broad masses of revolutionary workers consciously observed the rational systems governing technological operations and examination of quality. While output increased continuously, the quality of products also greatly improved.

At present, a new upsurge of winning glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland and producing cotton cloth with "fine quality, high output, and low loss of material" in the first year of the great 1970's is taking shape in Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill.

* * *

Guarantee High Quality

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "All products must not only be plentiful in quantity but also be fine in quality and durable." In this teaching, Chairman Mao demanded that we must correctly handle the relationship between quantity and quality and that, while increasing the quantity of products, we must, in the spirit of a sense of responsibility for the people, continuously improve the quality of products.

To improve the quality of products is a major problem in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." Some of the industrial products are used in national defense, some in agriculture, some in the people's daily life, and some in industry itself. Only products of high quality can meet the needs of continuous development of the industrial and agricultural production and the construction of national defense and the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Therefore, the good or poor quality of products is not only a problem of a single unit but also a problem involving the situation as a whole, and not only an economic problem but also a political problem.

In improving the quality of products, it is necessary to put proletarian politics in command, to implement in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's directive of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and various proletarian policies, and to mobilize the masses to the full and exploit all active factors. It is necessary to develop the workers' high sense of revolutionary responsibility and to make all of them show concern for quality of products and improve the quality of products. The role of the old workers as the backbone in production must be brought well into play. While accepting re-education from the workers, engineers and technicians must be helped to play their role in technical work. Effort must be made to combat the erosion of the workers by anarchism and all sorts of non-proletarian ideas. It is impossible to improve the quality of products if we do not proceed from political and ideological work and do not mobilize the masses to the full but regard the problem of quality as a simple technical problem.

In improving the quality of products, it is also necessary to follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Constantly perfect our skills," and to pay close attention to technical work and technical management. To guarantee quality of products, we must have reasonable specifications of technological operations and a reasonable system governing examination of quality and maintenance of equipment.

Comrades on the industrial front must obey the general line of "going all-out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao, achieve unity in scoring greater, faster, better and more economical results and in quantity and quality, and turn out more and better products in the first year of the great 1970's, so as to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!

* * *

PLA

PLA Reaches New Level in Revolutionization, Militancy as "Four-Good Company Movement" Deepens

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1970)

guided by the great leader chairman mao's great strategic concept "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the chinese people's liberation army made new advances last year in its "four-good company movement" (see footnote one -- editor).

holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and imbued with the fighting spirit of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the p.l.a. launched the movement for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and reached a new and higher level in building the army along the line of revolutionization and enhancing militancy. it has greatly raised its combat effectiveness.

the "four-good company movement" is a creative strategic measure set forth by vice-chairman lin in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. since the beginning of the movement throughout the army in the early 1960's, it has made greater achievements every year.

chairman mao's proletarian line on army building is now deeply rooted in the army companies and the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing in depth. the commanders and fighters are more conscious in continuing the revolution and have carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. for the sake of the people, they have made tremendous contributions to the great struggle for defending the motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

more "four-good companies" and "five-good fighters" (see footnote two -- editor) emerged last year than in any previous year. the standards were higher. many companies won the title for the ninth year, while new "four-good companies" have emerged in large numbers.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school."

in the past year, all the units of the army, navy and air force took chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as their guiding principle. following vice-chairman lin's instruction that it is necessary to be well prepared to fight against aggressive war, they regarded the "four goods" as requirements for defending their socialist motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, as the way to build all the companies and units of the p.l.a. into a fighting collective infinitely devoted to chairman mao. leading comrades of the party committees at all levels often went to the basic level to help the companies grasp implementation of the

"four goods". no matter how the situation and their tasks might change, the p.l.a. companies and basic units firmly grasped the "four goods" without departing.

vice-chairman lin points out: "the 'four goods' are organically inter-related. we must grasp all of them." "politics is the commander, but the other three 'goods' should not be neglected."

in launching the "four-good" company movement the commanders and fighters have deeply recognized that the continued development of the "four-good" company movement requires perseverence in putting good political and ideological work in first place, in putting mao tsetung thought in command and in doing a good job of revolutionizing people's thinking. they conscientiously armed themselves with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, pushed the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought deeper and broader than in any previous year and widely raised their consciousness in giving prominence to proletarian politics.

the second company of a unit of the p.l.a. nanking units is a battle-seasoned company going back to the days of the red army. in carrying out the task of supporting the left in a locality, members of the company persisted in remoulding their own thinking while transforming the objective world. however busy, they kept using mao tsetung thought as their weapon to fight self and criticize revisionism. carrying forward their revolutionary tradition, the company's commanders and fighters have stood severe tests in class struggle and made new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

members of the "heroic company of huangtsaoling" of the p.l.a. kwangchow units repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "politics is the commander, the soul in everything." they roundly criticized the fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionists peng teh-huai and lo jui-ching, such as "technique comes first" and "give prominence to military affairs and politics in turn". they put mao tsetung thought in command of everything and have made rapid progress in building the army along the line of revolutionization and enhancing militancy. it is now a pace-setter in the "four-good company" movement of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

the commanders and fighters of the various units persisted in using good political and ideological work to promote the other "three goods". with a view of the whole situation in mind they did a good job at their own posts, raised fighting capabilities in an all-round way and did all work well with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the "heroic aviation squadron" of a p.l.a. air force unit which has been a "four-good" collective for nine years running has, by using mao tsetung thought to command their battle, downed or damaged 14 enemy planes, striking fear into the enemy's heart. last year, inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress and proceeding from the great strategic concept of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", this squadron did a good job in military training and raised its fighting capabilities. the "sea tiger vessel" which is a "four-good" p.l.a. navy collective conducted war preparedness duties at sea all year round. with high revolutionary vigilance, the commanders and fighters of the vessel have conscientiously tempered themselves

in the strong winds and storms and raised their fighting technique and skills. the fighters say: "our sea tiger is fiercer than ever before."

chairman mao teaches: "the exemplary vanguard role of the communists is of vital importance. communists in the eighth route and new fourth armies should set an example in fighting bravely, carrying out orders, observing discipline, doing political work and fostering internal unity and solidarity."

in the course of striving to be a "four-good" unit, many companies have attached great importance to building the party organization along the line of revolutionization, and bringing into full play the role of the party branch as a fighting bastion.

members of the party branch of the seventh company of a p.l.a. peking unit persevered in taking the lead in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, carrying out the resolution of the kutien conference, fighting self and criticizing revisionism and bringing about the "four-good" requirements. as a result, the "four-good" company movement has made constant progress in the company.

the party branch of the 120th artillery company of a p.l.a. unit has constantly fostered ideological revolutionization by means of small-scale rectification campaigns. it invited non-party members on nine occasions last year to comment on how members of the party branch were revolutionizing their thinking. on each occasion, the comments have helped members of the branch make progress.

moving with militant strides into the 1970's, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters conscientiously have studied chairman mao's great instruction: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" they summed up their experience in strengthening company building in all the aspects of the "four-goods" and heightening their fighting capacity in an all-round way under the command of mao tsetung thought and worked out new measures to make further progress. they are resolved to speed up the revolutionization of their units, enhance their militancy and quickly and successfully fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress by holding still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and rallying still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as the leader and vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader. they have pledged to heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, make full preparations against war of aggression and make new contributions in the struggle to defend the great socialist motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(footnote one) "four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life. the "three-eight" working style -- the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

(footnote two) "five-good" fighters are fighters who excel politically and ideologically and in the "three-eight" working style, in military technique, in fulfilling combat missions, and in keeping fit.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

China's Metallurgical Workers Repudiate Renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's Slavish Comprador Philosophy and Invent New Process for Making Acid

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1970)

the metallurgical workers of china, acting in accordance with chairman mao's teaching, "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", have invented a new technological process for converting waste gas with a low content of sulphur dioxide into sulphuric acid, breaking down foreign bourgeois fetishes and opening up a new path for the all-round utilization of resources in china's metallurgical industry.

this new success thoroughly smashed the "taboo" imposed by bourgeois technical "authorities" at home and abroad that waste gas with a low content of sulphur dioxide cannot be economically converted into sulphuric acid.

how this new success was achieved was described in an article written by the revolutionary mass criticism writing group of the ministry of metallurgical industry. the article which was carried by the "people's daily" recently tore to pieces the slavish comprador philosophy and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies peddled in industry by the arch renegade liu shao-chi. it reads in part as follows:

most of the non-ferrous metal ores in our country have a relatively high sulphur content. a non-ferrous metallurgical plant with an annual output of 100,000 tons discharges every day waste gas containing several hundred tons of sulphur and a large quantity of useful metal products. formerly, the gas was regarded as harmful waste by the handful of capitalist roaders in power and the bourgeois technical "authorities" who simply let it pollute the atmosphere bringing harm to the crops and the health of the people living around.

the metallurgical workers long made up their minds to eliminate the damage caused by the waste gas and turn it to good use according to the principle of making multiple use of resources put forward by chairman mao. but their desire was frustrated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry and by bourgeois technical "authorities", and it could not be realized.

the great proletarian cultural revolution completely smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. as a result the working class has taken power into their own hands in regard to production techniques. following chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared

against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the workers in the metallurgical industry worked out a new technological process for converting waste gas with a low content of sulphur dioxide into sulphuric acid in a short time, by relying on their own efforts and making bold innovations.

today, the same non-ferrous metallurgical plant with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons can make use of the recovered waste gas to turn out several hundred thousand tons of concentrated sulphuric acid of good quality and at low cost and large quantities of other useful metals. thus they have created additional wealth for the state and eliminated the harm caused by the waste gas, improved working conditions and safeguarded the health of the people. they have blazed a trail for making multiple use of the resources of the metallurgical industry.

during his inspection of the wuhan iron and steel company in september 1958 chairman mao declared: "step by step, big enterprises like the wuhan iron and steel company can be built up as integrated complexes which turn out a variety of iron and steel products and, in addition, have machine-building, chemical and construction departments." this is an important strategic principle for developing the socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results and bringing about the modernization of china's industry.

however, in pursuit of their vicious aim to restore capitalism the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry did all they could to oppose chairman mao's instruction on making multiple use of resources. they widely peddled the slavish comprador philosophy and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. they clamoured: "it is not yet technically possible to make multiple use of resources. if you want to do this, you must rely on imports and on specialists." in their servility to things foreign, these persons not only shamelessly knelt at the feet of the foreign bourgeoisie but also attempted to force compradors' shackles on the chinese people and turn china once again into a colony of imperialism or social-imperialism. this was indeed daydreaming exclamation

repeating the views generally held by foreign bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities", a conceited foreign "specialist" who came to one of china's non-ferrous metallurgical plant said shamelessly: "it's impossible to convert waste gas with a low content of sulphur dioxide into sulphuric acid exclamation" the bourgeois technical "authorities" at the plant parroted him: "the only thing we can do is to abstract the harmful elements from it but we cannot convert it into sulphuric acid," and "it is too early for us to try doing this before foreign countries succeed in this field."

but the working class, armed with mao tsetung thought, can work miracles. the workers broke with irrational rules and stereotypes. through repeated experiments, they finally worked out a new technological process for recovering the waste gas. the cost is low, construction rapid and efficiency high. this shattered the "taboo" worshipped by bourgeois "specialists".

this technological process required new equipment for recovering waste gas -- a sealed top blast furnace. a liu shao-chi's agents in the metallurgical industry planned to lease foreign patent. the metallurgical workers refuted

the capitalist roaders: "you worship the bourgeoisie in other lands. by our own efforts and wisdom, we will produce it ourselves. what foreigners already have, we'll surpass. what they do not yet have, we'll make".

relying on this revolutionary spirit, the workers of a small metallurgical plant that had grown out of a forge with hand bellows, invented china's own sealed top blast furnace, in a thatched hut with ordinary machines, and solved the problem of equipment for recovering the waste gas.

INDUSTRY

Central China Workers Build Transistor Factory by Hard Work

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 17, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of a transistor factory in shashih in the central china province of hupeh have worked hard to build up their enterprise so that it can now turn out many types of transistors.

in achieving this during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have acted on the great leader chairman mao's teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

in the spring of 1966, the preparatory work for setting up the transistor factory was assigned to three demobilized armymen and five workers who had never made transistors. they faced a host of difficulties including lack of premises and equipment. however, the workers, infinitely loyal to chairman mao, made up their minds to turn out transistors to help produce more radios so that still more people would be able to hear chairman mao's instructions.

they started by organizing a trial-manufacture group consisting of the five workers, who went to a semi-conductor factory in wuhan to learn how to make transistors. learning that they had come, a bourgeois technician who had not sufficiently remoulded his world outlook said with contempt: "other people have spent several years trying to make transistors, but to no avail. for just a few workers like you to try is sheer nonsense exclamation" then he cited various foreign bourgeois restrictions to try to discourage the visiting workers. this enraged the workers of the wuhan factory, who said: "this technician looks down not just on this trial-manufacture group but on the whole working class. he wants to turn the group out. this won't do exclamation" so they warm-heartedly helped the trial-manufacture group. by day, many veteran workers in the shop explained the structure and function of the equipment, taught them the technological processes and passed on their own experience in learning new skills. at night, they went to the living quarters of the visiting workers and with them studied chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

chairman mao's great teaching and the enthusiastic help given by the workers strengthened the visitors' confidence. they mastered the basic technique of making transistors in a very short time.

equipment was needed to build the factory. at the very beginning there was a struggle between two ideologies around the key equipment, furnace for diffusing sintering, for the production of transistors.

at that time such a furnace cost more than 10,000 yuan and delivery was slow. someone said: "it is better to ask the higher authority for money to buy such equipment. when the equipment comes we can start production." but the workers replied: "we workers must follow chairman mao's great teaching 'be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind'. we must build the furnace ourselves."

helped by the revolutionary teachers and students of the central china teachers' college who had come to the factory to be tempered through labour, the workers carefully studied and analyzed the design of a furnace for diffusing sintering. after one week's concentrated study they designed and made blueprints of a furnace.

the factory at that time had no place for making equipment. the workers said: "the taching comrades started their worldfamous oilfield for the revolution under very difficult conditions. why can't we do the same?" they started building the furnace on a clearing in the factory grounds. as they lacked material to make the main body of the furnace, they bought scrap steel and angle iron and made the furnace body by welding them together. as they had no lathe, they went to a machinery plant to use its lathes for making parts. after half a month of hard work the shashih factory built its furnace for diffusing sintering which was up to standard and cost only around 1,000 yuan. this success spurred the workers to devise the other equipment they needed. they went on to make more than 30 special pieces of equipment, saving several hundred thousand yuan for the state.

after the revolutionary workers of the transistor factory overcame various difficulties and successfully trial-produced transistors, a handful of capitalist roaders in the shashih industrial departments tried to smash the new factory on the pretext that the quality of the trial-produced transistors was uneven. the workers waged tit-for-tat struggles against the handful of capitalist roaders, sharply pointing out: "you are not just opposing this small transistor factory but chairman mao's great principle of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts'". the workers transformed their anger into action by working harder to raise the quality of their products.

through repeated research and experiments, they improved their technique and in april of 1968, turned out the first batch of high quality transistors up to state standard.

after that, the workers redoubled their efforts to increase the variety of products and raise quality to a still higher level. their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work won praise from the revolutionary committees of shashih and hupeh province. more and more people came to visit the factory to learn their experience. the workers firmly bore in mind our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." they said: "all our achievements

should be attributed to our great leader chairman mao and the invincible mao tsetung thought."

in order to retain and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle, the factory held an exhibition and invited the veteran workers who had taken part in building the factory to give an account of how they had worked hard by relying on mao tsetung thought. after visiting the exhibition, the workers learned an impressive lesson. they declared: "self-reliance and hard struggle are the treasure of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and we should bear them firmly in mind from generation to generation."

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Revolutionary Committee Members of Central China Timber Mill Persist in Taking Part in Production

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 16, 1970)

adhering to chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an official" the revolutionary committee members at the hanyang timber preserving mill in hupeh province have taken deep roots in the basic units and actively participated in production, thus promoting the revolutionization of their own thinking.

as soon as the revolutionary committee was established in september 1968, it ran a mao tsetung thought study class and studied over and over again chairman mao's great teaching "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs". they roundly criticized the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist theory of "joining the party in order to climb" which led cadres to divorce themselves from practice, from the workers and peasants and from labour. every one of them came to understand more deeply that if they wanted to build the revolutionary committee into "a revolutionized leading group which maintains close ties with the masses", they had to persist in collective productive labour. the revolutionary committee decided that its members must take part in labour to revolutionize their own thinking. in the past year and more, the representatives of the masses on the committee have persistently taken part in production in their own workshops while performing their duties in the capacity as revolutionary committee members. the representatives of the revolutionary cadres and of the p.l.a. have also gone deep into the basic units where they take part in productive labour and study alongside the masses, and discuss with them the revolution and production in the mill. this has proved to be a powerful spur to the mill's progress in revolution and production.

while participating in labour, members of the revolutionary committee modestly learn from the workers, deriving from this nourishment for revolutionizing their own thinking.

kuo chien, the chairman, went to work in the loading yard last year when the work was at its height. truckloads of logs from various parts of the country had to be unloaded immediately

for processing and for steam preservative treatment. at the same time, a large quantity of finished railway sleepers and electric wire poles had to be loaded onto trucks without delay. at this juncture, a heavy crane went out of order. usually it would take a month to repair it and this would affect production at the mill as a whole.

veteran crane-operator hu chen-yuan, who was bed-ridden, volunteered to repair it. he said: "we must respond to chairman mao's great call 'grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war' with concrete actions. the sooner we get the crane operating, the greater our contribution to the construction of our socialist motherland."

disregarding his illness, he led five other workers in making rush repairs. they worked day and night, eating and sleeping by the side of the crane. after six days and nights, the crane was repaired and put into operation again.

hu chen-yuan's whole-hearted devotion to the revolution made a profound impression on kuo chien, the revolutionary committee chairman. he recognized that if he was to be a fighter for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his attitude towards participation in labour with the workers and accepting re-education from the working class must be one of "studying once again".

since then, he has worked with the workers no matter how busy he has been. although he is in his fifties, he fears neither hardship nor fatigue as he vies with young workers in using the sledge hammer and carrying logs. the workers say approvingly: "old kuo has got his revolutionary youth back again. his heart is closely linked with ours."

hsia chang-shan, a standing committee member and a representative of the masses on the mill revolutionary committee, has always retained the fine qualities of the working class. he has continued to participate in production while doing his work well on the committee. to meet the needs of increasing production, the revolutionary committee last november decided to alter the route of the mill's railway, and put hsia chang-shan in charge of the project. the work was arduous and had to be rushed through without affecting production. hsia chang-shan, a former rank-and-file worker who had never done leading work before, felt a certain diffidence in taking on the job. however, our great leader chairman mao's instruction "only by speaking for the masses can he educate them and only by being their pupil can he be their teacher" showed him the way to go about it. he went deep among the maintenance workers and worked with them. he had talks with them and listened with an open mind to their views about the project. thus the revolutionary committee was able to incorporate good suggestions from them in the plan for the project.

hsia chang-shan proved himself a fighter on the project as well as the commander. he was always to be found where the work was heaviest. whenever any problem arose, he was there trying to find a solution together with the workers. his exemplary role as a pace-setter greatly inspired the workers. they said: "his heart is linked with ours. he sweats on the job with us. with such a leader, we should certainly try to complete the project with greater, faster, better and more economical results."

the workers on various jobs worked in perfect unison under the unified command of hsia chang-shan. bringing the spirit of communist cooperation into full play, they rushed the project through to completion in just seven days and nights. hsia said appreciatively: "with the wise leadership of chairman mao and the support of the masses, we can overcome any difficulty and fulfil any task."

in the course of their work in the workshops the revolutionary committee members are able to discover problems arising in production and tackle them in time. when working in the timber workshop, chang ta-chi, a representative of the revolutionary masses on the committee, found that the shop could not keep pace with the processing and preserving of electric wire poles because it had only one machine for stripping bark. so he consulted the workers about this problem. he learned that the shop had had two of these machines before the cultural revolution. when one of them went out of order the workers proposed that they repair it themselves. but their proposal was turned down by the former leadership who had blind faith in foreign "experts". full of courage, the workers said to chang: "if the revolutionary committee supports us, we are sure we can repair it exclamation"

chang ta-chi submitted their proposal to the revolutionary committee. after a full exchange of views the committee decided to accept it.

then with chang ta-chi's help the workshop formed a "three-in-one" technical group made up of workers, cadres and technical personnel, and made it responsible for speedily repairing the machine. they held meetings around the old machine, exposing and criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the notion "specialists should run factories" and the "slavish comprador philosophy" spread by the arch renegade liu shao-chi. after two months' hard work in their spare time the workers put this long discarded machine back into operation.

AGRICULTURE

More Capital Construction of Farmland in Kansu Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 16, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in kansu province, northwest china, have made remarkable achievements in capital construction of farmland, in line with chairman mao's great principles "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", "self-reliance" and "hard struggle".

since the winter of 1969, the province has dug more than 7,900 canals, increased the irrigated farmland by more than 18,000 hectares, constructed more than 11,000 hectares of contour terraced fields on mountain slopes and built more than 19,300 hectares of elevated fields serviced by drainage

ditches to avoid water-logging on low-lying land.

dry areas in the province have made marked achievements in covering the sandy fields with a layer of fertile soil, sinking wells, digging springs and tapping underground water.

as much capital construction of farmland was done in a little over three months as in the whole of 1968.

kansu is situated on china's northwest plateau. the greater part of the province is more than 1,000 metres above sea level. some mountainous areas are more than 4,000 metres above sea level. there are many difficulties in reclaiming land and then leading in water to irrigate these areas.

in the course of guiding the projects, the revolutionary committees at all levels first of all firmly grasped the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they ran study classes, held meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and held on-the-spot meetings to popularize the good experience of a locality. they organized poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and cadres to make a conscientious and repeated study of chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and his great teachings concerning the development of agricultural production. all these enabled the peasants and cadres to develop a revolutionary spirit in fighting nature and overcoming difficulties.

chairman mao teaches: "there is no construction without destruction. destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution." in accordance with this great teaching, the revolutionary committee members, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the vast rural areas of kansu province this winter launched sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism while engaging in capital construction of farmland. they took mao tsetung thought as their weapon and regarded the worksite as their battlefield. they exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents with regard to farmland construction. this greatly strengthened their determination to adhere to and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line. they pledged to rely on their own efforts and overcome all difficulties in support of the country's socialist construction and the world revolution. carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and persisting in the principle of self-reliance, chinta, tunhuang and wuwei counties in the kansu corridor revised their project for building 14 cement-paved canals. according to original plan, the cost of building these canals was to be covered by state investment. the revised plan called for paving the canals with pebbles and a layer of grass. this saved 530,000 yuan plus 59 tons of rolled steel and 1,380 tons of cement.

during the campaign to build the projects, members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have gone to the construction sites, working and studying along with the poor and lower-middle peasants. they have singled out typical examples and summed up and publicized advanced experience. the revolutionary committee of chinan county gave specific guidance for various kinds of capital construction in different regions. in the case of the mountainous region, it summed up the experience of the lungcheng commune's wangli brigade in building contour terraced fields by

self-reliance with the resultant steady increase in grain output over the years. in the valley region, it did the same with the lienhua commune's kaolou brigade, which, relying on mass efforts, made use of small streams to build small irrigation works to end the chronic aridity of its farmland. the committee promptly publicized such experience throughout the county so that the building drive is being carried out vigorously and in a down-to-earth way and has already given substantial results.

TIBET

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Brings Great Changes to Chatung Area of Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 17, 1970)

thanks to the mass movement of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and to the sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, the poor herdsmen and peasants of the chatung area of tibet last year conquered serious natural calamities and achieved good results in both agriculture and livestock breeding.

because of sabotage by the dalai traitorous clique, agriculture and livestock breeding were at a low level in the chatung area before the suppression of the rebellion by the dalai traitorous clique in 1959. after that, the people of this area stepped onto the socialist road. the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his local agents, however, resorted to all vicious tricks to hold the emancipated people back and restore serfdom. production was therefore hampered.

the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed liu shao-chi's schemes. the poor peasants and herdsmen, in line with chairman mao's teaching "the reactionary bourgeois ideology must be criticized and repudiated", conducted revolutionary mass criticism in homes, in the fields and on the pastures. everyone, young and old, man and woman, acted as critics and subjected to a withering criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi, including "exploitation has its merits" and "the dying out of class struggle". more than 50 revolutionary mass criticism meetings were held in a year in the hsiang or township of kapang. in the course of these mass criticisms, twelve elderly propagandists, wearing their new clothes and carrying on their backs the rags they wore in the old society, visited all the hamlets and pastures in the township. drawing on the history of their past suffering, they wrathfully condemned the heinous crimes of liu shao-chi in attempting to restore serfdom.

in the revolutionary mass criticism, the peasants and herdsmen angrily exposed and condemned the monstrous crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet in opposing mao tsetung thought. they declared: "chairman mao is our great liberator. mao tsetung thought is our life-line. chairman mao's works are works for our liberation. whoever opposes mao tsetung thought is an enemy of the tibetan people."

revolutionary mass criticism stimulated the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. two orphans, kueisang and yangchin, have persisted in the living study and application of chairman mao's works with profound proletarian feelings, and waged tit-for-tat struggles against the class enemy. they were several times cited as activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

chairman mao teaches: "if socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." by criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies the poor peasants and herdsmen raised their socialist consciousness. keeping to the socialist road, three poor peasant households in langchia village of chilung district united with other poor peasants and herdsmen to build irrigation canals and expand cultivated acreage in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the grain output increased year after year and their grain-short village now has grain reserves.

"the magnificent ideological and political flowers will eventually result in rich economic fruit." through criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the poor peasants and herdsmen have become ever more conscientious in putting revolution in command and promoting production. they have enthusiastically responded to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and, giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, fought the elements by working to reclaim unused grasslands high on the mountains. they undertook many scientific experiments and succeeded in planting tibetan barley and vegetables in places over 4,500 metres above sea level, thus giving the lie to the myth that crops could not be grown at altitudes above the snow line. in 1969, the area was hit by pests, drought, snow storms, frost and a hail storm. the poor peasants and herdsmen, however, guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, defeated these natural disasters and achieved good results in both agricultural production and animal husbandry. the happy peasants and herdsmen sang out: "having grasped mao tsetung thought, we emancipated peasants and herdsmen have brought great changes to the vast snowy mountains."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Presents Building of Chinese Exhibition and Exhibits to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 15, 1970)

a ceremony was held yesterday in the hall of "the exhibition on the successes in socialist construction of the people's republic of china", at which the communist party of china and the chinese government presented the building and the exhibits of this exhibition as a gift to the albanian party of labour and the albanian government.

present at the ceremony were adil carcani, haki toska and spiro koleka, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairmen of the council of ministers; abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the party's central committee and president of the albania-china friendship association; xhafer spahiu, secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; nesti nase, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and foreign minister; piro dodbiba, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture; pjeter kosta, chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of tirana region; fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana regional committee of the party of labour; aleks verli, minister of finance; shinasi dragoti, minister of construction; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; and others.

the ceremony was also attended by responsible members of other departments and representatives of mass organizations.

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, other staff members of the chinese embassy and chinese personnel working in the exhibition were also present.

ambassador keng piao and comrade kellezi spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, keng piao first of all thanked the albanian party of labour and the albanian government for their cordial concern and great help to the exhibition both in the preparatory stage and during its run.

keng piao said: we thank albanian comrades deeply who, after visiting the exhibition, expressed high praises for and warm greetings to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao, the communist party of china and the chinese people.

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he said: the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and albania have always been close comrades-in-arms who support each other and learn from each other in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. through this exhibition, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two

governments and two peoples based on marxism-leninism have been further strengthened.

the ambassador said: to express the fraternal friendship of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people for the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and the albanian people as well as the desire to learn from each other and to exchange experience, i am authorized today to present, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government, the building of "the exhibition on the successes in socialist construction of the people's republic of china" and its exhibits as a gift to the albanian party of labour and the government of people's republic of albania.

he said in conclusion: the heroic albanian people have achieved brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 25 years. we are convinced that under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha and by relying on your own efforts, you will certainly achieve greater successes and build albania into a more powerful country so that this great beacon of socialism in europe will shine ever more brightly.

in his speech comrade kellezi first of all expressed profound gratitude, on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and the people's republic of albania, to chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the chinese government for their precious gift to albania -- the building of "the exhibition on the successes in socialist construction of the people's republic of china" and the exhibits. he said that this decision of the chinese communist party and the chinese government is another manifestation of the ever-lasting revolutionary friendship, unbreakable unity and all-round cooperation between our two peoples, two parties and two countries, based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

he said: this exhibition which mirrors the magnificent achievements of the talented chinese people in the 20 years after liberation under the outstanding leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the great leader chairman mao tsetung is a living and convincing proof of the radical socialist transformations that have been made in all the fields of activities in the great people's china.

through this exhibition, he said, the albanian people have seen with their own eyes the tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm displayed by hundreds of millions of chinese people. the hundreds of millions of chinese people participating in the great proletarian cultural revolution, inspired by the great victories of this revolution and the historic decisions of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, are putting into practice chairman mao tsetung's instruction "grasp revolution and promote production" and are marching forward with full enthusiasm to achieve great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he pointed out that this exhibition is a vivid proof of the great strength of the steel-like moral and political unity of the 700 million chinese people around their glorious communist party and their great leader, the outstanding marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung.

he said that the great achievements scored by the heroic chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung have turned china into an impregnable bulwark of world revolution and socialism, an insurmountable obstacle to the wicked plans of the u.s. imperialists and the soviet revisionists.

the holding of this exhibition in our country, he said, was an important event which promoted the further strengthening of the unbreakable militant friendship linking our two peoples, two parties and two countries. during the one and half months, 720,000 persons from all parts of the country visited this exhibition with much attention and great interest. they acquainted themselves with the wonderful achievements of the talented chinese people and learned much from the rich experience and high revolutionary spirit of their comrades-in-arms in building socialism and in defending the gains of revolution and of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the exhibition has inspired and encouraged the albanian working masses, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, to march forward always, holding more tightly a pick in one hand and a rifle in other, to new victories in socialist construction and in defence of the gains of revolution in albania.

comrade kellezi said in conclusion: this very precious gift will remain a symbol of the ever-lasting friendship and close fraternal ties that were established and are growing increasingly between our two peoples, two parties and two countries.

the speeches of ambassador keng piao and comrade kellezi were repeatedly interrupted by warm applause.

the ceremony was followed by a reception at which comrade koleka and ambassador keng piao drank toasts to the great revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and wished a long, long life to the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha and the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1970)

a government trade delegation from finland, led by arvi rytkonen, arrived here by plane today to hold talks on the 1970 sino-finnish trade agreement.

SINGAPORE

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Persecution of Workers by Lee Kuan Yew Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" denounced in a recent article the lee kuan yew puppet clique for its persecution of the workers and pointed out that the singapore working class will persist in their struggle to overthrow the heinous rule of this puppet clique.

the lee kuan yew clique is a running dog kept by british imperialism and an agent of the comprador capitalist class. it has resorted to most wicked and cunning means to sabotage the workers' struggle and the national liberation movement. in recent years, they concocted a series of reactionary laws for more ruthless persecution of the workers. they also organized government-controlled trade unions and kept or bought over large numbers of secret agents, scabs, and renegades to undermine the unity of the workers, spy on their activities and sabotage their struggle for liberation.

the article said: under the rule of the lee kuan yew puppet clique, the number of unemployed has been increasing every year. according to the minimized figures published by the puppet regime, there are now more than 60,000 unemployed in singapore. the workers cannot live on their low wages and they are suffering from hunger and privation.

the capitalists squeeze extra profits from the workers, paying no heed to their safety or well-being, the article said. statistics compiled by the puppet regime showed that during the 10 months ending october 1969, there were 7,147 work accidents, causing 115 deaths and 7,032 disabled. these facts written in blood fully show that the lee kuan yew clique and the rahman-razak clique are jackals of the same lair and both are the mortal enemies of the people of various nationalities in malaya. their barbarous oppression and merciless exploitation of the masses of workers will arouse stronger resistance from them.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Embassy in Tanzania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 15, 1970)

the full-length colour documentary film "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" was shown here this evening at a film reception given by the chinese embassy in tanzania and was warmly welcomed by the guests present.

among the more than 300 guests were tanzanian minister for national education c.y. mgonja, chief political education officer of the tanzanian people's defence forces s.j. kitundu, executive officer l.e. kawesha and deputy executive officer h.d. chopeta of the tanzania-zambia railway authority and other officials of the tanzanian government.

representatives of the african nationalist organizations to tanzania and diplomatic envoys of a number of foreign countries here were also present. the reception was also attended by le quang chanh, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the visiting albanian woman delegation led by aferdita gambeta.

when the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, the audience burst into warm applause. many friends said that they were very happy at seeing the great leader chairman mao in excellent health. they said that the film was very moving in content and was a great encouragement to them.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY MASS CRITICISM

Tientsin Textile Machine Works Carries on Revolutionary Mass Criticism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1970)

> Revolutionary committees at the grass-roots level in factories and on farms are continuing to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to promote the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and the masses and increase production.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Tientsin, January 11) The revolutionary committee of Tientsin Textile Machine Works and the revolutionary masses of this works penetratingly study Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee, arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great strategic ideas, "Sharpen our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and conscientiously sum up their experience in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. They are determined to take the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link in continuously, penetratingly and perseveringly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, in eliminating the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, in wiping away the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, in pushing forward the profound development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and in accomplishing better and faster all fighting tasks put forth by the Party's "9th Congress."

While leading the masses to accomplish the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, the revolutionary committee of Tientsin Textile Machine Works constantly took the revolutionary mass criticism as the guide. In doing each item of work, it mobilized the masses, taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to make criticism and carry out their work simultaneously. In the course of purification of the class ranks, they repeatedly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." In the course of the Party consolidation and Party building, they repeatedly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building. In the course of cutting down and simplifying the organs and sending the office workers to the basic level, they repeatedly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running an enterprise. In the course of practicing economy and making revolution, they repeatedly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "laying emphasis on big and foreign things" as peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. In the course of technical innovation and technical revolution, they repeatedly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's doctrine of "putting technique in the first place" and "servility to things foreign." When the socialist revolutionary emulation started, they criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's black goods of "champion-ism" and "material incentives." After these mass criticisms, the broad revolutionary masses of the whole works greatly raised their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, thus giving a great impetus to the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary committee of this works learned deeply from the practice of struggle that in order to carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, it was necessary to continuously arm the masses with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to get together with the masses to analyze the current situation, so as to grasp the new trends of the class struggle and various erroneous ideas and tendencies and to aimfully bring up new subject matter for revolutionary mass criticism. In this way, the broad masses will be able to continuously raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution and to preserve their surging revolutionary fighting spirit.

Some time ago, some of the masses thought that they had completed their tasks of criticism and transformation and that "the revolutionary mass criticism is near completion." Some comrades of the revolutionary committee also felt complacency and slackened their efforts. The revolutionary committee realized that the idea that "revolution has come to an end and criticism has reached the peak" was a reflection of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" under the new situation, showed the insufficient understanding of the masses of the long-term character and complexity of the class struggle in the sphere of ideology, and also was an expression of their low consciousness in continuing the revolution. Adopting the method of integrating the leaders with the masses, they set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to study Chairman Mao's great theory

on the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the "9th Congress," and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee, and made "four examinations": 1) Examining the new situation of the class struggle; 2) examining the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line; 3) examining the problems the revolutionary committee met with while leading the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism; 4) examining the erroneous ideas and tendencies incompatible with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The revolutionary committee of this works also summed up the achievements made by various workshops and working squads and groups in perseveringly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and the lessons learned after relaxing the revolutionary mass criticism. Through these activities, all understood more deeply Chairman Mao's teaching,"We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." They realized that the revolution was developing, the struggle was continuing and revolutionary mass criticism must not stop. With their thinking raised to a higher level, an upsurge of the revolutionary mass criticism again emerged quickly throughout this works.

While carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, Tientsin Textile Machine Works achieved four "combinations," so that mass criticism kept on developing in depth and taking a new look.

1. Revolutionary mass criticism was combined closely with the new situation and new trends of the class struggle. Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget the class struggle," the revolutionary committee of this works often applied the viewpoint of class struggle in analyzing the situation and getting an insight into the activities of the class enemies and went on its own initiative in attacking the class enemies. When this works had fulfilled ahead of schedule its productive tasks for the whole year of 1969, the handful of class enemies who did not take their defeat lying down fomented anarchical ideas among the masses or tried to reverse the verdicts on themselves. Accordingly, the revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to expose the new trends of the class struggle and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby defeating the sabotage activities of the handful of class enemies and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

2. Revolutionary mass criticism was combined closely with the implementation of Chairman Mao's important directives and the central tasks in various periods of time, so that the broad revolutionary masses closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and marched forward in triumph. After Chairman Mao's important directive, "Sharpen our vigilance, defend the motherland," was published, the broad masses in the whole works carried out revolutionary mass criticism and relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's capitulationist line of "three capitulations and one elimination," thus further arousing their inveterate hatred against imperialism and social-

imperialism and against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and greatly strengthening their concept of preparedness against war.

3. Revolutionary mass criticism was closely combined with the fight against self and repudiation of revisionism. While mobilizing the masses to struggle against the class enemies, the revolutionary committee of this works conscientiously grasped the class struggle in the sphere of ideology, criticized the erroneous ideas and tendencies in the revolutionary ranks, and repudiated the bourgeois "self-interests." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Qualitatively different contradictions can be solved only by qualitatively different methods," they mobilized the masses to teach themselves, that is, during revolutionary mass criticism, the masses, bearing in mind their actual thinking, traced the roots of their ideas, examined the danger brought by these ideas, fought self and repudiated revisionism, overcame non-proletarian ideas, transformed their world outlook and revolutionized their thinking.

Not long ago, some young workers buried themselves in learning techniques and paid no attention to politics when they entered this works. During the revolutionary mass criticism, the old workers made them recall the past bitterness and compare it with the present happiness and told them the history of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Educated, the young workers unanimously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education and accused him of the harm done them. They relentlessly fought against their selfish and impure ideas and resolved to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to bring the proletarian politics to the fore and to serve as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "'Self' is the poison of the bourgeoisie. Only by fighting 'self' and establishing Mao Tse-tung's thought can we carry the struggle against revisionism through to the end and fundamentally consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

4. Revolutionary mass criticism was closely combined with grasping of revolution and promotion of production, so as to insure that revolution was put in command of production. When entering the 1970's, some of the masses thought that forces should be concentrated to grasp production, so as to make a good start of production. The revolutionary committee of this works led the revolutionary masses to re-study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," to sum up their experience and to find their shortcomings, so that they realized that if they did not first grasp revolution but just tried to make a good start of production, it would mean that Liu Shao-ch'i's pernicious influence of "putting production in the first position" had not been eliminated and that if this should be allowed to develop, they would be divorced from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and take the sidetrack of revisionism. The broad revolutionary masses relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies of "putting production in the first position" and "putting work in command."

They understood clearly that revolution must be put in command of production and politics in command of work at any time. After entering the 1970's, the revolutionary masses of the whole works conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important directives and the New Year Day's editorial, applied the viewpoint of preparedness against war in observing, examining and carrying out all work, thus whipping up a new upsurge of "grasping revolution and promoting production."

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Tantung Chemical Fiber Mill Criticizes Revisionism by Integrating It with the Fight against Self

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1970)

(According to NCNA Shenyang) Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls and aims at solving the problem of their world outlook." While leading the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, the revolutionary committee of Tantung Chemical Fiber Mill, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, promptly guides them to touch their souls deeper and transform their world outlook better, thus effectively consolidating and developing the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in this mill.

While carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, the revolutionary committee of Tantung Chemical Fiber Mill discovered this state of affairs: Some comrades combined the repudiation of revisionism with the fight against self and dared to disclose and fight their erroneous and selfish and impure ideas and consciously touched their own souls, so that they quickly raised their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. But some other comrades dared not plunge themselves into the revolutionary mass criticism, so that revolutionization of their thinking was hindered.

For example, when criticizing the anarchical ideas, a young worker of the small motor group, under the leadership of other workers, also took an active part in the mass criticism. Some time later, however, he did not take part in the study and collective activities in the group. It was discovered after an investigation that this young worker was poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy of "putting technique in the first position," and thought that technique meant the "iron rice-bowl," so that he was bent on establishing his fame in radio technology. Therefore, he buried himself in studying books on the radio when he came off duty. But he neither disclosed nor fought against this erroneous idea of his during the revolutionary mass criticism. In view of problems of this kind, the revolutionary committee of this mill organized the masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to fight self and to criticize revisionism," and led all to discuss the question how criticism against revisionism should be combined with the fight against self and how revolutionary mass criticism should be combined with the promotion of ideological revolutionization. The masses were of the opinion that, while carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, they must put themselves into the criticism and that only by touching themselves to their very souls could they raise their consciousness. With their thinking raised to a higher level, they first helped the young worker of the small motor group ideologically. With their warm help, this young worker exposed his non-proletarian ideas on his own initiative and made criticism by integrating it with Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary fallacy of "putting technique in the

first position" and with his own erroneous idea that "technique is the iron rice-bowl." After that, a deep change took place in this young worker's mental outlook.

In this mill, the criticism against revisionism was closely combined with the fight against self, so that the cadres and the masses were vigorously pushed to revolutionize their thinking. During the revolutionary mass criticism, every time after they criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism, they won a battle in destroying the bourgeois ideology and establishing the proletarian ideology in their very souls. Subsequently, they continuously raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution.

While carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, the revolutionary committee of this mill also discovered for some time that some comrades criticized the erroneous tendencies and ideas verbally and in writing but they did not touch their souls and did not take solid action to correct these erroneous tendencies and ideas, so that criticism was separated from transformation.

For example, in the power workshop, Teacher Liu and Teacher Meng were obsessed by bourgeois factionalism, so that they were antagonistic to each other and did not work together with one accord. This state of affairs affected the revolutionary great alliance in the workshop and the working squads for a time. After the revolutionary committee of this mill was established, they got together with other workers to criticize bourgeois factionalism. After that, they were friendly to each other superficially but were in fact still opposed to each other.

In view of this problem, the revolutionary committee of this mill led the revolutionary masses to make an analysis. They were of the opinion that the chief reason why some people "were active in making criticism but acted in another way" was that they did not grasp firmly enough the question of style in learning and did not integrate theory with practice closely enough. Accordingly, the revolutionary committee of this mill led all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching: "The question of style of learning is a question of method of thinking concerning the leading organ, all cadres and all Party members, a question of our attitude toward Marxism-Leninism, and a question of the attitude of comrades of the whole Party toward their work. Therefore, the question of style of learning is a very important question and a question of prime importance." It also mobilized all to review the cases of some people who made mistakes because they did not identify their words with deeds. This made all understand deeply that, with the struggle-criticism-transformation movement developing in depth, the struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook would invariably be unfolded more deeply in various fields and the revolution would also invariably touch the soul of everyone ever more deeply and that if certain erroneous tendencies and ideas were only criticized and not rectified, it would be impossible to consolidate and develop the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Through this study, all greatly raised their thinking. In view of the ideological problem about Teacher Liu and Teacher Meng, the revolutionary committee of this mill mobilized the revolutionary masses to do some work on them and to warmly help them in studying Chairman Mao's teachings about integrating theory with practice. Helped in this way, Teacher Liu and Teacher Meng not only grasped revolutionary mass criticism, but also made criticism ideologically and in action. Eventually, they removed the ideological barrier between themselves, helped each other and formed a "red pair."

After the two of them were really united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary committee of this mill sent them to the working squads and workshops and various sections of this mill to give accounts of their experience in integrating theory with practice and touching their very souls in the course of mass criticism. This typical case taught the masses another lesson. This also gave a great impetus to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary great alliance throughout this mill.

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A Brigade Revolutionary Committee in Hupeh Province Plays the Role of Leader and Backbone in Mass Criticism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1970)

(NCNA Wuhan, January 11) With Chairman Mao's important directives and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee as the guiding thought, the revolutionary committee of Shihpan brigade, Shaho commune, Ichang hsien, Hupeh Province, conscientiously sums up its experience in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and is determined to take class struggle as the key link in penetratingly and perseveringly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and in further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the new year.

In view of the living idea cherished by some comrades that "revolutionary mass criticism is near its completion," the leadership of this brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole brigade to carry out "three-investigating and three-seeing" activities, that is, investigating the depth and width of the revolutionary mass criticism in the preceding stage and seeing whether the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had been eliminated; investigating the new trends of the current class struggle and seeing the expression of the capitalist trends in the countryside; investigating the sabotage by the class enemy and seeing its danger to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Through these activities, the poor and lower-middle peasants saw clearly that it was in this brigade that the handful of class enemies sometimes fanned the black wind and tried to reverse the verdicts on themselves, in a vain attempt to violate the fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and, at other times,used the immediate material interests to swindle the masses and seduce the commune members into taking the capitalist road. The handful of class enemies also took advantage of their family relations and gave presents to their relatives and adopted other abominable tactics, in order to sneak into the class front to corrupt and win over the cadres. The poor and lower-middle peasants learned an impressive lesson, saying: "At present, the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the countryside has not yet ended. With the class struggle developed in depth, the class enemies are adopting more concealed and more cunning tactics to restore capitalism." For this reason, they tightly grasped the new trend of the class struggle, penetratingly carried out revolutionary mass criticism and launched fierce attacks on the handful of class enemies. The brigade revolutionary committee led the masses to criticize and struggle against a rich-peasant element who consistently sabotaged the collective economy, thus further consolidating the socialist collective economy.

While carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, members of the brigade revolutionary committee actively played their role as backbone and leader and went in the fore to set up special columns of mass criticism, to write big-character posters, to fight self and criticize revisionism, to

relentlessly criticize the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and to consciously resist the erosion by the bourgeois ideas. Under the leadership of the cadres, a spectacular upsurge of the revolutionary mass criticism took shape very quickly in the whole brigade. The masses relentlessly criticized the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods, such as "theory of dying out of class struggle," "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms." In the No. 7 production team, almost all families held family criticism meetings. This greatly raised the consciousness of the poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying on the socialist revolution. A touching scene of consciously protecting the interests of the State and the collective emerged.

To carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, the revolutionary committee of Shihpan brigade paid particular attention to conducting class education among Party members and the masses and organizing all to carry out "three-recalling and three-comparing" activities in the course of criticizing the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. They recalled the bitterness in the old society and compared it with the happiness in the new society; they recalled the bitterness brought by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and compared it with the happiness brought by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; they recalled the bitterness of being oppressed and exploited before the liberation and compared it with the happiness in taking the socialist road after the liberation. The broad masses of Party members, cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants loved the new society and Chairman Mao warmly, hated the old society and Liu Shao-ch'i more deeply and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line ever more vigorously. The commune members greatly raised their class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. They thought of revolution and production when doing anything and went all out to grasp revolution and promote production, thus quickly whipping up a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production.

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CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

A Brigade in Kwangtung Province Vigorously Destroys "Theory of Dying Out of Class Struggle"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1970)

(Our dispatch) In the past three years, with the help of the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, Fengkuang brigade, P'ingyuan hsien, Kwangtung Province, held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and took Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the various kinds of erroneous tendencies and ideas violating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and the tendencies toward capitalism in society. This greatly raised the consciousness of the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and gave a great impetus to the continuous development of revolution and production.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." The leadership of Fengkuang brigade was of the opinion that the most fundamental step to carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly was to arm the masses with Chairman Mao's great theory on the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to continuously raise their consciousness of the continuation of revolution and to repeatedly deepen their understanding of the importance of carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and, in particular and first of all, to solve the problem of the cadres' understanding.

At the beginning, some cadres and some of the masses thought that to make revolutionary mass criticism was a task for the "scholars" and that this was nothing of their concern. After making criticism for some time, they again thought that the criticism was "near completion." Later, they held that the capitalist-roaders had been criticized and toppled and "there was no more objects to be criticized." The leadership of this brigade realized that these ideas showed that the cadres and the commune members did not understand sufficiently the protracted character and complexity of the class struggle in the sphere of ideology and that these ideas reflected renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" in the new situation.

Accordingly, in view of the new situations and new tasks in various periods and the living ideas of the cadres and the commune members, they set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types to study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his teachings about revolutionary mass criticism, to examine the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in this brigade, to expose the danger brought about if revolutionary mass criticism was not carried out, to find the ideological obstacles hindering revolutionary mass

criticism and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." They paid particular attention to tightly grasping the ideological education for the cadres and stressed that the cadres must take the lead in the study, struggle, criticism and transformation.

With their thinking raised to a higher level, the cadres went on their own initiative to do ideological and political work among the masses. This helped the cadres and the masses raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution, helped them understand more deeply the great significance of revolutionary mass criticism and guaranteed its profound and enduring development.

What should be done to penetratingly and thoroughly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's pernicious influence? The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Criticism must be made to the point!" Where is the crucial point? After studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political power is the basic problem of the revolution," the leadership of the brigade realized that Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang wildly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for the purpose of usurping the powers of the Party, the Army and the Government and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that only by grasping the crucial point, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, could we criticize relentlessly, hit accurately, make destruction to the point and establish the fundamentals.

While carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, therefore, they gave prominence to the question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They mobilized the masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's writings on the question of political power, to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness, to make criticism by integrating it with the class enemies' crimes of vainly attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, with Liu Shao-ch'i's various fallacies and with the class enemies' various kinds of sabotage activities. This made all bear in mind the class struggle, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, overcome their lethargy and enhance their consciousness of the continuation of revolution.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past three years and more, the leading group of Fengkuang brigade deeply realized that, in order to carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, effort must be made to tightly grasp the living ideas, the typical cases and the living teaching materials, so that criticism could be made properly, in a lively way and in depth and quick results could be produced.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The basic task of political work is to continuously imbue ideas of socialism into the minds of the peasants and to criticize the tendency toward capitalism," they paid constant attention to the different expressions of the tendency toward capitalism in

various periods, to discovering these expressions in their bud and making criticism promptly. They paid particular attention to conscientiously handling the "first case."

For example, they conscientiously handled the production team which was the first to withdraw from the collective, the first case of felling trees on hills without authorization, the first man who violated the revolutionary discipline, and so forth. Upon discovering such things, they immediately made serious investigations and conscientiously traced the causes, carried out education and criticism and summed up experience.

In the winter of 1967-68, as a result of the influence of anarchism fomented by the class enemies, the first case of unauthorized felling of trees on hills occurred in this brigade. The brigade leadership immediately called an emergency meeting and adopted resolute measures. Taking the red precious book in hand, all cadres hurried to the scene, summoned the commune members who took part in the unauthorized felling of trees, invited the old poor peasants to tell the village history and the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in afforestation on the hills in this brigade after the liberation and to recall the past bitterness and compare it with the present happiness. They carried out revolutionary mass criticism on the spot and criticized and discredited the "theory of merging public interests with private interests" and anarchism promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. In this way, the commune members who took part in the unauthorized felling of trees saw their mistakes and the broad masses were also educated.

In Fengkuang brigade, because the "first case" was handled conscientiously, problems were solved in good time and in a thoroughgoing way. As soon as the evil practice of capitalism arose, the poor and lower-middle peasants could use Mao Tse-tung's thought to see through it, criticize it and resist it, so that it could find no market in this brigade.

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IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONIZATION

A Cadre Tempered in Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 18, 1970)

the impact of the great proletarian cultural revolution on the ideological revolutionization of cadres was described by li kuang, standing committee member of the communist party committee of the shenyang metallurgical plant, in an interview with hsinhua.

li kuang made serious mistakes before the cultural revolution when he, as director of the plant, acted according to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the workers criticized him during the cultural revolution and helped him recognize how serious his mistakes were. he acknowledged this, and made earnest efforts to correct them. the workers approved him and gave him warm support. his experience led him to understand the absolute necessity and timeliness of the great proletarian cultural revolution. he has made a real study of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is determined to follow chairman mao always in making revolution. he looks ahead into the 1970's with revolutionary pride and confidence.

following is a summary of the interview:

i joined the revolution in 1941. after liberation, i was poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses saved me from sliding down the capitalist road. all this has made me understand the absolute correctness of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and made me loathe the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

i was transferred to the shenyang metallurgical plant in 1948 from an old revolutionary base in shantung. i worked successively as head of a shop, chief engineer and director. when i first arrived, i was thrilled to see such a big factory become the property of the people. alongside the workers, i worked energetically and fought the class enemy day in and day out. we had the revolutionary spirit of hard work like the people in the old revolutionary bases and soon restored production.

on the eve of the country's liberation, our great leader chairman mao warned us at the second plenary session of the party's seventh central committee: "there may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets."

this teaching of chairman mao's shows how sharp and complex the struggle between the two classes and the two lines was after nation-wide victory. it reflects the great attention paid by chairman mao to the cadres. but i did not understand it. i thought that being a good cadre simply meant working hard and being honest. i failed to see that the arch renegade liu shao-chi who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks was trying to restore capitalism by pushing a counter-revolutionary

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

revisionist line for running enterprises in opposition to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. i carried out the revisionist line because i was not conscious of the struggle between the two lines and was not mentally prepared to continue making revolution.

whom should we rely on in running a socialist factory? this involves a sharp struggle between the two lines. chairman mao points out: "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class". but liu shao-chi advocated "let specialists run the factories". since i had not paid enough attention to studying chairman mao's works, i mistakenly carried out liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. i adopted a system putting the factory under the control of the engineers, accountants and planners, and i as director had the final say in everything. i promoted to key positions a large number of unreformed bourgeois intellectuals, including some with very bad political records. they drew up 1,400,000 words of complicated rules and regulations that repressed the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm.

influenced by liu shao-chi's "material incentives" trash, i introduced 50 kinds of bonuses; i didn't realize that all of them fitted in with liu shao-chi's attempt to corrput the working class. he clamoured that "technique comes first", so i attended a "night college" and studied technology very hard. i neglected the study of chairman mao's works. i was increasingly poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. step by step i led the socialist plant down the road of capitalist restoration. the workers firmly opposed all the wrong things i had done, but i failed for a long time to realize what my mistakes were.

then the great proletarian cultural revolution was launched. under the leadership of chairman mao, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres and intellectuals overthrew the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his henchmen and sharply criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the plant's workers, citing a host of facts, criticized the serious error i had committed in carrying out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

i was once brought to a copper electrolysis trough by the workers there. i had worked in this shop in 1962 to gain experience in order to guide the work. at that time the trough leaked badly. i pressed such fallacies as "put production in command" and "material incentives". i even said this: "there's a bonus for whoever is able to stop the leak." but bonuses did not slove the problem of leak.

after the cultural revolution began, the workers showed their initiative and renovated the trough. putting politics in command, they did this project carefully and solved the problem. pointing to the trough, a veteran worker said to me: "look, what's more effective, the money you offered or the power of mao tsetung thought? chairman mao long ago taught us that 'politics is the commander, the soul in everything' and that 'political work is the life-blood of all economic work.' but you fell for liu shao-chi's fallacy 'put bonuses in command.' were you taking the socialist road then?"

on another occasion, workers took me to a shop. all the charging, refining and slag-tapping used to be heavy

manual labour. the workers had repeatedly suggested that the outmoded equipment be renovated and they made drafts, but i listened to a bourgeois technical "authority" and stopped the workers from trying to renovate the "modern" equipment. and now, the workers were operating the new equipment which they had made during the great proletarian cultural revolution. i watched as a push on a button on the electric control panel made the charging car move automatically and another push button made the slag-tapping car do the same. the entire work process was electrically controlled. full mechanization had raised productivity greatly. the workers said: "you had blind faith in bourgeois 'experts' and stubbornly refused to let us workers make any changes in the 'modern' equipment. as a result, we endured the back-breaking labour for a dozen long years. now we're freed of this labour, thanks to mao tsetung thought. now just tell us, who can do more, your bourgeois 'experts' or us workers?" by comparing the new equipment and operations with the old and reasoning things out, the workers at this on-the-spot criticism meeting hit my error squarely and touched me to the core. that was what convinced me that i had been for liu shao-chi's sinister doctrine "let experts run the factories". i had had faith only in a few "experts" and had never relied on the workers. i had believed that money was everything and never gave prominence to the invincible mao tsetung thought. i had made the socialist enterprise degenerate bit by bit and i had toiled for the revisionist line. since i was going in the wrong direction, the harder i worked, the farther i departed from chairman mao's revolutionary line. i felt as if i were a patient on the point of death whom the workers, like doctors, were trying to save. every criticism they made was treatment for my ideological disease, an effort to rescue me. the more my comrades criticized me, the more i hated the arch renegade liu shao-chi and the deeper i realized the absolute correctness of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the revolutionary mass criticism also enabled me to understand deeply that the basic reason why i had committed serious mistakes in the struggle between the two lines was because i had not sufficiently remoulded my bourgeois world outlook. so i made up my mind to accept the workers' criticism with a positive attitude, make conscientious efforts to temper myself through labour and remould my world outlook, raise my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and return to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

when the workers found i was beginning to understand my mistakes and was determined to correct them, they welcomed these changes. they continued to help me patiently and encourage me on every bit of progress i made.

later, acting on the views of the workers, the plant revolutionary committee decided to put me in the post of deputy head of the zinc refining workshop. on my new post, i bore in mind the lesson of my past mistakes. i trusted the masses and relied on them, and gave prominence to proletarian politics. i placed myself in the midst of the masses and drew strength from them for continuing the revolution. the workers set strict demands on me politically, supported me in my work and helped me ideologically.

shortly after i became deputy head, i was put in charge of a technical innovation related to a sedimentation test. this used to take complicated processes and intensive labour, and improvement was urgently needed. i suggested that we fulfil the task ahead of schedule and win a new victory in grasping revolution and promoting production as a tribute to the party's ninth national congress. the workers responded immediately. they pooled their wisdom and worked hard on the project. it was completed in one day and one night instead of the originally scheduled four days and four nights. the workers said: "we will follow, support and carry out any opinion that conforms to mao tsetung thought."

this incident gave me a profound education. the working class has inexhaustible wisdom and strength. so long as we rely on the working class, we can do anything. since then, i have tried more consciously to learn from the workers, joining them in labour, study and political activities and accepting re-education by them.

last august the party members and workers recommended me to become a standing committee member of the plant party committee. i was very moved when i was given this important post. i resolved to arm myself with chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and constantly revolutionize my thinking so as to do a good job of wielding power for the people, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensuring that our proletarian state will never change its political colour.

SURGERY

PLA Hospital Rejoins Severed Arm of Railway Shunting Yard Worker

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 18, 1970)

relying on the invincible mao tsetung thought and displaying profound proletarian feelings, medical workers of a tuberculosis hospital of the chinese people's liberation army, with the help of others, successfully rejoined a completely severed arm of a worker and restored its function.

late one night in july of last year, yang hsiang-chun, chairman of the liling railway station revolutionary committee in hunan province, was injured while on duty. his left arm was completely severed. he was in a state of shock when he was rushed to the p.l.a. tuberculosis hospital. the comrades who took him there told the medical workers of the heroism of comrade yang hsiang-chun and his complete dedication to the public interests.

yang hsiang-chun is a revolutionary cadre of worker origin. for more than a decade, he has maintained the fine quality of the working class and worked conscientiously for the party. he was elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought by the nanchang railway sub-administration.

returning from a meeting in the county seat on the afternoon of july 16, he heard that the train dispatcher on night duty was ill, so he volunteered to stay on for the night shift.

the two other dispatchers on duty were young workers and yang hsiang-chun warm-heartedly helped them in their work. at ten o'clock, while dispatching a train, he had finished switching on the cars in front and wanted to find out if the two young workers behind had finished their work. as he turned round to look, he struck his head on a signal post and slipped from the train. his upper left arm was run over and completely severed. although his life was in danger, he had no thought of self. when he saw the train in the shunting yard and the comrades who had come to his rescue, he said resolutely: "don't worry about me. dispatch the train, quick exclamation"

yang hsiang-chun's complete devotion to the public interests deeply moved the medical workers and they were determined to save this class brother of theirs.

when yang hsiang-chun was rushed to hospital, his arm had been detached for more than 20 minutes. skin, muscle and blood were mingled, and, as it was picked up from the ground, the arm was stained with grease and coal dust. he also suffered a fracture of the right collar bone.

confronted with this serious emergency case, the hospital party committee organized the staff to study chairman mao's great teaching: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."

this enabled them to recognize that doing their utmost to rejoin the severed arm of their class brother and restore its function was a big test of their defence of chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work.

the tuberculosis hospital had no experience in rejoining a severed limb. its equipment was incomplete. but the medical workers believed that the decisive factor was man, not things. if they relied on the revolutionary masses armed with mao tsetung thought, they could overcome all difficulties and achieve the well-nigh impossible. they said: "the arm of comrade yang hsiang-chun is an arm of the working class. his hand is for building socialism. to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line, we must rejoin the arm of our class brother in the spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly exclamation"

under the leadership of the hospital party committee an emergency medical group was immediately formed to rejoin the patient's upper arm. the decisive stage of the operation was the rejoining of the blood vessels and nerves. the sooner the blood vessels were reunited the greater the possibility of saving the patient's arm. owing to the severity of the injury, difference of the diameter of the two ends of the injuried blood vessels was considerable. this presented the medical workers with difficulties in suturing. they first located and identified the main artery and a deep vein and rejoined them with rings. blood flowed through the arm more than eight hours after the accident and the patient's pulse was restored.

all the people in the operating room were overjoyed and cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" the doctors went on to reunite all other blood vessels, nerves and muscles. the whole operation went smoothly and took nearly 10 hours.

after the operation, the party branch of the medical group which handled the case organized the personnel to study this teaching of chairman mao's: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." they analyzed what problems might arise after the operation and devised all sort of measures to apply in case of need.

not long after the operation, yang hsiang-chun ran a high fever and had symptoms of acute renal failure. the party branch mobilized all the medical workers to pool their ideas and put forward suggestions. acting according to chairman mao's brilliant philosophical concept "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change", they boldly used new methods of acupuncture treatment to stimulate the self-regulating functioning of the body and bring its resistance into play. this helped the patient pass the crisis and blazed a trail in treating acute renal failure.

the medical group kept a round-the-clock vigil beside the patient. they studied chairman mao's new instructions together and drew inspiration from the outstanding deeds of heroes.

on the evening of july 30, the medical workers lost no time in studying this teaching of chairman mao's: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'" which then appeared in a joint editorial of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". the patient said with emotion: "i must fight my injury in accordance with this instruction of chairman mao's so as to recover my health and return to work on the railway as soon as possible." inspired by his fine working class quality, the medical workers pledged to do their best.

when the patient's condition was dangerous the doctors and nurses often encouraged him with chairman mao's teachings. lab technicians worked meticulously to provide the doctors with prompt information, and even did one test six times.

although nurse liu fu-chen, party branch member, had a relapse of a kidney condition she continued nursing the patient. she said that saving the arm of yang hsiang-chun was a contribution to defending chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work. she stuck to her post until the patient tided over the danger.

members of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and of the revolutionary committees at various levels in the hsiangtan region and the leading comrades of the logistics department of the p.l.a. kwangchow units showed deep concern about yang hsiang-chun. some of them came to the hospital to inquire after the patient and this encouraged him and the entire hospital staff. cherishing profound proletarian feelings, the revolutionary people in various places did what they could to help. united and co-ordinated efforts led to the successful treatment. on the evening yang hsiang-chun was injured, the vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the liling bus station rushed to the scene and drove the injured man to the hospital. the general hospital of the p.l.a. kwangchow

units sent some of its personnel to help with the emergency treatment. people poured into the hospital to offer blood during the operation when blood transfusions might be needed at any moment. they included p.l.a. commanders and fighters, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and even "little red soldiers" in their teenage. the shanghai pharmaceutical company promptly brought in by plane a new type of antibiotics to treat the patient for pyocyaneus bacillus septicemia.

thanks to careful medical treatment and nursing, [illegible] yang hsiang-chun has recently gone back to work. he said with great emotion: "the p.l.a. men have not only rejoined my arm but educated me in mao tsetung thought. like the p.l.a. men, i should be loyal to the great leader chairman mao forever and fight for the defence of his proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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INDIA

Peasants' Armed Struggle Raging More Furiously in India

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1970)

"people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "the indian peasant armed struggle rages more furiously". the article reads:

a single spark can start a prairie fire

1969 saw a vigorous development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the indian peasants and a steady expansion and growth of their armed forces.

under the leadership of the revolutionaries of the indian communist party, the peasants in naxalbari of darjeeling district, west bengal state, fired the first shot of armed struggle in march, 1967. this shook the vast land of india like a spring thunder. the broad masses of indian peasants were awakening and the flames of their armed struggle were fast spreading and raging more furiously.

last year, great progress was made by the peasants in srikakulam district, andhra pradesh, in their armed struggles led or supported by the communist party of india (marxist-leninist). the peasant guerrillas turned 300 villages into red revolutionary areas and more than 100 guerrilla squads were operating actively in an area of about 500 square miles in the srikakulam mountains. 100 square miles of the mountainous areas deep in the interior of parvathipuram agency came under the control of the peasant armed forces. at present, the peasant armed struggle in andhra pradesh has spread from the remote mountainous area of srikakulam district to more than 19 rural areas of 10 districts on the broad plains of the state and the jungle areas of the neighbouring orissa state. meanwhile, the peasant masses rekindled the flames of armed struggle in khammam and other places of telangana in the northern part of andhra pradesh.

in west bengal, the peasant revolutionary armed struggle has expanded from the terai (areas at the foot of the himalayas) in the northern part of the state through to midnapur and other coastal regions in the south.

under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), peasants in mushahari of muzaffarpur district, bihar state, took up arms and organized small guerrilla squads to conduct repeated operations against the reactionary police, landlords and local despots. this has brought the peasant struggle in bihar state to a new stage, the stage of guerrilla struggle.

armed peasant struggle is also developing unabatedly in the jungle areas of gunpur in koraput district, orissa state, in areas close to lakhimpur of uttar pradesh,

in bhatinda and some other districts of punjab state, and in kerala state. the whole india is seething with revolutionary vigour.

resolutely take the road of seizing political power by armed force

after its founding on april 22, 1969, the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) has unswervingly taken the correct road of seizing political power by armed force. the party has gone deep into the rural areas, boldly mobilized the masses, done propaganda work among them, organized and armed them. it has led the broad masses of revolutionary peasants to unfold actively an armed struggle with agrarian revolution as its main content, bringing about a brand new situation of vigorous development of the peasant armed struggle in india.

since the beginning of last year, the peasant armed forces in various places of india have made frequent attacks on reactionary police stations and landlord estates, seized guns, grain and land from the landlords, severely punished the despotic landlords and corrupt officials who had incurred blood debts, and ambushed reactionary police and landlord armed forces sent out to conduct "encirclement and suppression" operations. the indian paper "hindusthan times" reported that in the first ten months of last year the revolutionary peasants of srikakulam district, andhra pradesh, fought more than 60 battles with the reactionary police force and local armed police and initiated 38 attacks against the enemy. the acts of violence in the peasant revolution have dealt increasingly heavy blows at the reactionary indian ruling classes.

learning from past experience the indian communists have begun to advance armed struggle to a completely new stage, the stage of seizing political power and establishing guerrilla bases. in the vast area of srikakulam where the peasant armed struggle is developing vigorously, the peasants smashed to smithereens the privileges upheld by the feudal landlord class for thousands of years and swept every bit of their prestige into the dust. the peasants established people's political power and set up people's courts to try the enemy of the people. base areas of armed struggle have been set up in 300 villages controlled by the peasant armed forces. officials appointed by the reactionary government cannot enter these areas and the reactionary state apparatus has ceased to function.

the great teacher chairman mao has said: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." wherever they went, the peasants' revolutionary armed forces did propaganda work among the masses, organized and armed them. while fighting against the enemy, the peasant guerrilla units publicized among the masses the great truth of "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and mobilized them to take part in struggle. they established the closest relations with the broad revolutionary masses and won their support. in pallia area, lakhimpur-kheri district, uttar pradesh, where the peasant armed forces are active, the peasant masses voluntarily informed the guerrilla units of the activities of the police. the reactionary government has sent armed police to make surprise raids on many occasions in various villages in the area, but the reactionary police failed to find the guerrillas

who has the protection and support of the masses. once, in pathapatnam sub-division, srikakulam district, over 1,000 peasants together with the guerrilla units attacked a landlord's house. the police stationed nearby were so scared by the powerfulness of the masses that they dared not come out. many peasants in the district voluntarily sent grain, vegetables and fruits to the guerrillas. facing the fact that the guerrillas and peasant masses are as closely related as blood and flesh, the indian reactionaries are at their wit's end. even the reactionary indian newspaper lamented that the peasant masses' support for the revolutionary armed forces is "the biggest obstacle the police met".

march forward victoriously in shattering reactionaries' "encirclement and suppression"

the swift and vigorous development of the indian peasant armed struggle has struck great terror into the hearts of the reactionary indian authorities. in order to prop up its tottering reactionary rule, the reactionary indian government headed by indira gandhi is intensifying its suppression of the peasants' revolutionary armed forces and the revolutionary indian people. in andhra pradesh, the reactionary indian authorities dispatched a big police contingent to "mop up" and round up the peasant armed forces in srikakulam and attempted to set up so-called "village self-defence guards" and "village volunteers" for suppressing the peasant armed forces. the reactionary authorities in west bengal state have enforced a fascist rule apart from setting up more police camps in various districts to suppress the armed peasants. the reactionary authorities of this state empowered the district authorities to compel every people to make a "guarantee of good behaviour", and pledge not to have any contact with the peasant armed forces. anyone who violated his "guarantee" will be sentenced to imprisonment. to realise their criminal aim of suppressing the mizo people's armed struggle, the reactionary indian authorities set up concentration camps in the name of "protective villages" in the mizo area in a vain attempt to separate the revolutionary masses from the people's armed forces.

the great teacher chairman mao has taught us: "all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. this is an inexorable law." the reactionary indian government is trying vainly to stamp out the peasant armed forces, but contrary to its reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to frantic suppression, the stronger the resistance of the people. the indian peasant armed forces cannot be vanquished nor be wiped out, but on the contrary will become ever stauncher and more powerful as they are steeled in their counter-attacks against the "encirclement and suppression" and "mopping-up operations" by the reactionary police.

the reactionary indian government headed by indira gandhi in its external policy hires itself out to u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism and lives on their alms, getting itself head over heels in foreign debt. at home, it steps up its oppression and exploitation of the people, sucking their life-blood. riddled with financial and economic crises, it has rendered large number of workers jobless, and plunged

the broad masses of indian peasants and city poor into worse and worse impoverishment. the class contradictions in india are becoming unprecedentedly acute and the dogfight for power within the indian reactionary ruling clique is also becoming fiercer and fiercer. beset with difficulties at home and abroad, confronted with countless contradictions and crises and finding itself in an impasse, the reactionary indian government is sitting on thorns. everywhere throughout india is full of highly inflammable material and the raging flames of the peasant armed struggle will certainly leap higher and higher. so long as the indian revolutionary people unswervingly take the road of seizing political power by armed force, they will certainly win nationwide victory in revolution through a long-term struggle.

THAILAND

Thailand People's Radio Calls on Students to Push Patriotic Struggle Forward

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in a commentary yesterday enthusiastically hailed the patriotic and just struggle against u.s. imperialism waged by the students and other young people of thailand and called on them to take an active part in the revolutionary struggle of the entire people, drive out the u.s. imperialist aggressors, overthrow the thanom-praphas traitorous clique and strive for the final liberation of their motherland and its people.

the commentary said that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism and traitorous features of the thanom-praphas clique have now been laid bare. their lying propaganda has been completely exposed and cannot fool the people. the traitorous clique's fascist suppression has aroused the people to more violent resistance.

it added that u.s. imperialism is a wolf in sheep's skin. in order to cover up its aggressive ambition, it is making counter-revolutionary deceitful propaganda in a big way. the thanom traitorous clique is serving u.s. imperialism docilely by spreading false propaganda to hide its treacherous crimes.

the commentary noted that an anti-u.s. demonstration was recently held by the students of two universities in bangkok who held aloft placards bearing the slogans: "drive u.s. imperialism out of asia exclamation" and "u.s. imperialism get out of thailand exclamation" they strongly opposed the u.s. imperialist war of aggression, denounced the traitorous thanom-praphas clique for its crimes of stepping up fascist dictatorial rule at home and suppressing and fleecing the thailand people savagely and ruthlessly, while further hiring itself out to u.s. imperialism and selling out the interests of the thai nation and people.

the progressive students' struggle against u.s. imperialism and the thanom-praphas traitorous clique is a patriotic action, the commentary said. it showed that the political

consciousness of a large number of thailand students has been rising steadily. their struggle represented the common interests of the people of various nationalities and dealt telling blows at u.s. imperialism and the thanom-praphas clique. the students' patriotic and just struggle has had a widespread influence and won the sympathy and support of the people of various nationalities.

"the rapid development of the people's revolutionary struggle, especially the armed struggle led by the communist party of thailand, has greatly inspired the militancy of the progressive students," the commentary said.

"in such an excellent situation, victory in the revolutionary cause of driving out u.s. imperialism, overthrowing the thanom traitorous government and liberating the country and people will come more quickly so long as the students and other young people strengthen their unity, heighten their fighting will, strategically despise the enemy and tactically take them seriously and push the students' patriotic democratic struggle forward," the commentary concluded.

Thailand People's Radio Acclaims Excellent Situation of World Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article broadcast on january 15 warmly acclaimed the excellent situation of the world revolution.

. the article said: "the rapid development in the international situation is highly favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the world people while unfavourable to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. the present era is an era in which marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is being widely disseminated throughout the world, a great era in which the revolutionary movements of the people in various countries and the world proletariat are developing vigorously."

it pointed out that the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in china and the great victories of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party led by chairman mao tsetung have greatly inspired the proletariat and the revolutionary people throughout the world. the irresistible revolutionary torrent of the people of the world is striking hard at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. just as chairman mao tsetung has said: "a new historical period of struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism has begun."

it said: "the great truth expounded by chairman mao tsetung that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' has been grasped by more and more revolutionary people and the flames of the people's armed struggle are spreading swiftly like a prairie fire."

after dwelling on the excellent situation of the armed struggles and revolutionary mass movements of many countries in asia, africa and latin america, the article pointed out that in face of such a situation, imperialism, revisionism and all

reaction are meeting with serious and insoluble difficulties. class contradictions have become unprecedentedly acute and intense in the united states. the new chieftain of u.s. imperialism nixon has stepped up fascist rule at home and continued obdurately to pursue the policies of war and aggression abroad, including the peddling of the so-called "new asian policy" which represents a vain attempt to use asians to fight asians. but these policies have been exposed and stoutly rejected by the people. in july of 1969, nixon personally came to asia to comfort the reactionaries in this region and went to europe to carry out criminal activities. then he sent rockfeller as his special envoy to latin america and recently dispatched agnew, chieftain of u.s. imperialism, to asia. all this could not in the least save u.s. imperialism from its tottering position, but on the contrary, only brought about a further rise in the wave of struggle against u.s. imperialism by the people of various countries.

the article said: "the fate of soviet revisionist social-imperialism is no better than that of the united states. it is in a terrible predicament at home and abroad. domestically, class contradictions have become sharper as a result of the all-round restoration of capitalism and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the soviet revisionist clique; while internationally, this clique has starkly revealed its reactionary features and become more isolated as a result of the frantic pursuance of its policy of aggression and its collusion and contention with u.s. imperialism in doing evil everywhere in a vain attempt to redivide the world."

it continued: "as to the reactionaries who tail after u.s. imperialism, they are also in the predicament of a tottering state."

it pointed out: the main current of the present world development is the gigantic revolutionary torrent of the proletariat and the broad masses of the revolutionary people of the world, while the counter-revolutionary adverse current stirred up by the handful of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of various countries is only a tributary current. no matter what last-ditch struggle they may put up, they can never check the revolutionary torrent which is sweeping the whole world. the world is advancing. being grasped by the broad masses, the invincible mao tsetung thought has become the powerful force in fighting against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reaction. the days of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction are numbered. the revolutionary torrent of the people of all countries will roll forward more vigorously. the people of all countries will win greater victories in their revolutionary struggles.

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